THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873. NUMBER 15.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

More Frivolities—A Command Night at the Theatre Royal—A Dinner in Undress—The Song of the Glass and a Vice Regal Banquet—Some Celebrities and a Rumor that Arose.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, March 15, 1873.

Do you care to hear anything more of amusements, and frivolities? Will you play the part of Barmecide to my feasts and frummeries? I hope that the western wind whispers, yes, as answer, for I mean to make this letter up of one theatrical performance and two dinners, which it will be my object to set before you that you may taste a little of their flavor though the Atlantic Ocean lies between. Nor should you deem this presumption of mine, for it is not that I regard my own powers of description highly, but that I think there is so much spirit and magnetism about an Irish dinner that, like Professor Loomis' telegraph, it needs no wire to enable it to defy space and distance, though indeed some of the spirit, notably Irish whisky, would find difficulties, such as consular certificates and custom duties in the way, which Professor Loomis, by soaring from mountain tops, escapes.

But before we come to the dinners, let me take you to the Theatre Royal. Last Saturday was selected by their excellencies, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer, as a "command night," so called, because they are supposed to select the play and command it to be played, and to attend the performance with all the Vice-Regal Household in full court uniform. This sort of thing takes place several times a year in consideration for some advantages conferred on the theatre by the Government. On Saturday last, as I ha e said, there was a command night. Mr. T. C. King and his daughter are the stars now playing there, and the play selected was Lord Lytton's "Money." The house was crowded, the dress circle brilliant with the court uniforms and full dress of civilians, the galleries and pit thronged, the Lord Lieutenant wearing the stars and ribbons of the garter and St. Patrick, Lady Spencer brilliantly beautiful and gorgeously attired, the aides de camp in scarlet, and the gentlemen of the household in blue enter the vice-regal box, and when the curtain rises, showing the whole company in full dress. The orchestra strikes up, and "God save the Queen" is sung. And then ensues the scene for which I brought you here, the eminently Irish scene, character istic of this disunited country. The Lord Lieutenant and his party, and all the well dressed portion of the audience rose to their feet as soon as the national anthem began; then a solitary hiss was heard from the gallery, which soon swelled into a sibilant, seething surge. For a moment the house is taken by surprise, and the hundreds of hissers have their own way, but those who are loyal to the Queen and their own old selves, and who are crowded into the pit, raise a shout, cheer after cheer arises, and though the hissers work manfully, the cheers win the day, and after some moments the disaffected give in, and the anthem is suffered to proceed; but not until "St. Patrick's Day" had also been sung, did their excellencies sit down. And while the battle was raging between the pit and the gallery skirmishes were taking place in the front of the house, and I also shouted a young officer to a defiant disloyal fellow who refused to uncover to the anthem. "Dashed if I do!" was the reply. "Take off your hat to the Queen, sir!" "Dash the Queen." But the officer only seized the hat and dashed it to the ground, and a neighboring policeman recommended the complaining sufferer not to put it on again, and he followed the excellent advice.

Of the play I shall say nothing. Every one knows Bulwer's plays, and there was nothing about this performance to distinguish it from others.

And now let us go to one of the dinners of which I spoke in the beginning, one which I think may be taken as a type of the most thoroughly characteristic entertainments to be found in this Irish capital. Our host is a writer of tales and author of more than a score of successful farces. He is not at all a rich man, but lives in a quiet way in one of the newer streets, half suburban, which are so plenty and pleasant on the southeastern side of the city. He receives us in his drawing room, and with him is his father, a fine old gentlemen of eighty. The company begins to arrive, and is composed whoiy of gentlemen, though of all ages and creeds. Here is Father O., the Rev. Dr. A., Mr. Alderman B., Sir John C., two or three Fellows of Trinity, and a few private unofficial gentlemen. A more unpromising lot to weld together you never saw, but in Ireland one mustn't judge by sight. Dinner is announced. It is an old fashioned one, carved on the table and, being lent and the best a Roman Catholic, there is neither soup nor fish. We all do justice to the dinner before us, especially the Alderman sitting next to me, I think. The second course comes on. I help myself; the Alderman declines, he gazes at me and sighs: "Ah, young man, you can eat eat me, you are young, but," and he smiles soraphically, "I can drink you blind, young man, I can drink you blind." Just imagine the effect of this upon me, coming as it did from a staid, gravelooking white-headed man, who was a stranger. All this while conversation is brisk in spite of the consumption of victuals, and people are getting down to rather amazingly. Champagne and sherry have been doing that; but the real Irish fun of the evening does not begin until the cloth is removed, and the whisky and hot water and sugar are started on their rounds, when all restraint becomes impossible and the fun is fast and furious.

Then is that merriment begins. Father O. is induced to sing a melody, and it is one of Moore's, snag in a beautiful tenor voice. Sir John, almost the oldest man present, sings a garrulous wreck of one of the most brilliant men of the passing generation, waves his hand to begin a speech, but the anxious host hurriedly calls upon the Rev. Chancellor for a recitation, and he gives us the "Dying Bellman" as a most comical parody of the way the great elocutionist "does" the Vital Spark business. Again Sir John is willing to speak, but again the impending speech is averted by a quiet looking little gentleman, who sings the Scotch song, "Up in the Mornin' Airle," in a way that would do any one good to hear. Then Sir John has forgotten that he wants to speak, and conversation and stories keep up unceasingly. "Ah, Mr Alderman," say I to my neighbor, "do you call that glass full?" for he has just poured a wine glass of whisky into his tumbler of hot water and sugar. "Perhaps you're right, young man," and he deliberately fills another, and adds it to the first. Then turning to Professor C., he said, "Head is what you young fellows want. When you've once made your head, it isn't the quantity you'll be after minding, but the quality entirely." But Sir John again wanted to make a speech and the Rev. Chancellor was induced to sing a drinking song, one which was new to me, and which with its melodious air, and clever words, and sung, as it was, by the greatest clerical bon vivant in Ireland, seemed to me the best of the sort I ever heard, and as I admire it so much, I shall copy it here for you, for I succeeded in getting a copy of it. It was written by Dr. Francis Waller, President of the Goldsmith Club of this city, and it was published first, last year, in *Kottabos*, a tri-yearly magazine published in Trinity College. It is called:

The Song of the Glass.

Come push round the flagon, each brother,
But fill bumper-high ere it pass;
And while you nob nob one another,
I'll sing you "The Song of the Glass."

Once Genius and Beauty and Pleasure
Sought the Goddess of Art in her shrine,
And prayed her to fashion a treasure,
The brightest her skill could combine.
Said the Goddess, well pleased at the notion,
"Most gladly I'll work your behest;
From the margin of yonder blue ocean
Let each bring the gift that seems best."

Chorus—(ably rendered by the whole table).
Then push round the flagon, &c.

Beauty fetched from her own ocean water
The sea wrakt that lay on the strand,
And Pleasure the golden sands brought her,
That he stole from Time's tremulous hand;
But Genius went ponderig and choosing
Where gay sheen and hue flaunted shine,
Grasped a sun lighted wave in his musing,
And found his hand sparkling with wine.

Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

"'Tis well," said the Goddess, as smiling
Each offering she curiously scanned,
On her altar mysteriously piling
The brine and the wrak and the sand:
Mixing up with strange spells, as she used them,
Salt, soda and flint, in a mass;
With the flame of the lightning she fused them,
And the marvellous compound was glass!

Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

Beauty glanced at the crystal half frighted,
For stirring with life it was seen,
Then, she blushed all delighted
As she saw her own image within.
"Henceforth," she exclaimed, "be thou ever
The mirror to Beauty most dear;
Not from steel, not from silver, not river
Is the reflex so lustrous or clear."

Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

But Genius, the while, rent asunder
A fragment, and raising it high,
Looked through it, beholding with wonder
New stars ever clustering the sky.
With rapture he cried, "Glass is given
To Genius the power divine
To draw down the planets from Heaven,
Or roam through the stars where they shine!"

Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

The rest fell to earth. Pleasure caught it,
Plunged his bowl, ere it cooled, in the mass;
To the form of the wine glass he wrought it,
And cried—"Here's the true use of glass!"
Then leave, boys, the mirror to women,
Through the lens let astronomers blink—
There's no glass half so dear to a true man
As the wine glass when filled to the brink.

CHORUS.

Then push round the flask each good fellow,
Let's capture old Time ere he pass,
We'll steal all his sands while he's mellow,
And fill with the grape-juice his glass.

I believe I was the only person at the table who had never heard this before, but it was so well sung that we all enjoyed it hugely. Of course there were other songs, and stories and passages at arms. "Do you remember Paddy A.?" says the Chancellor, "he was the greatest liar I ever heard. I don't think he ever told the truth in his life." "Remember him!" shouts Father O. "Of course I remember him, and the very last words he said to me were, 'an' it's the Chancellor that's the perfect gentleman entirely.' Of course we all shouted at this proof of Paddy A.'s lying, and of course it wasn't long until the Chancellor got even with his antagonist. But this letter, like all other earthly things must have an end, and I want to write of another dinner before I finish.

A dinner at the Castle is a very different affair. The State Steward invites you in the name of their Excellencies; you reply to the Chief Aide de Camp in waiting, accepting, if possible, as all other engagements give way before the Castle. This dinner, to which I shall refer, was last Tuesday. At a quarter before eight o'clock I got out of my cab at the grand entrance, and after leaving my wrappings in the cloak room, went up the broad, brilliantly lighted stairway, between rows of mail clad figures. At the door of the reception room, my name was shouted; an aid standing near runs his eye over a list in his hand, and after I have had sufficient time to look about the room and recognize a few acquaintances, he came up and informed me that I was to take Mrs. X to dinner, and, as I did not know the lady, he introduced me. The white name after name was announced, and the spacious rooms were filling fast. Every one in full dress—not court dress—and broadcloth—blue, black and scarlet—broadcloth, tulles, diamonds and feathers are everywhere. At about half-past eight there was a lull and their Excellencies came in; a few people near at hand were spoken to, then the Lord Lieuteenant, with a noble Marshioness, and Lady Spencer with a noble lord, led the way, followed by the long train of guests to the dining-room. And such a dining-room. A hall as large as your City Hall, beautifully gilded and frescoed, with the walls decorated by the most massive silver, which a grateful country once gave the Duke of Marlborough, whose descendent is the present Viceroy. Tables in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross divide the floor, and glitter and groan beneath the weight and beauty of plate and glass, flowers, gold fish, fruit and candles. I had never imagined the possibility of so brilliantly beautiful a table, and I shall not attempt to describe what I could not imagine; suffice it to say that every prospect pleased me and even the vileness of man was not apparent. Wonderful cookery, attentive service, delicious wines, were accompanied by the diffused fragrances of pastilles and the melting strains of the Guard's band, which performed all through the different courses, beginning by a sacred air by way of blessing, and giving "God save the Queen" for grace, just as I sat standing. The gentlemen stayed but a little time after the ladies were gone, and then adjourned to the Throne room, where a ball was started, a lovely, elegant affair, where there was plenty of room as well as plenty of people, and where I saw not a few of Dublin's celebrities. There was the Marchioness of Kildare, who is the future Duchess of Leinster, besides being the daughter of the famous anti slavery Duchess of Sutherland, the former friend of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. There is Sir George L'Estrange, a hero of the Peninsula and Waterloo; Mr. Henry Roe, the munificent whisky distiller, who is spending several hundred thousand pounds in restoring Christ Church cathedral, and in doing other good works for the benefit of the Episcopal Church here. Mr. Roe is a medium sized, pleasant looking, dark man, who smiles and grasps your hand in a most cordial manner. There, too, was Sir Arthur Guinness, the young millionaire philanthropist, of whom I have already written and who is about to bear the brunt of another year of art exhibition. Last year he and his friends subscribed £20,000, and above expenses just £1,400 by the exhibition, which sum, with the use of the Crystal Palace, they have offered towards maintaining the exhibition this year. There were other notabilities present, and pretty much of the same description of officers, noblemen and civilians, to say nothing of ladies with all the beauty for which Erin's daughters, whether in palace or hovel, are famous. It was shortly after supper had been announced that a rumor began to be whispered that the Ministry was defeated and had resigned. Great was the suppressed excitement among the guests, though no sign of it appeared on the faces of the good natured Lord Spencer or his beautiful wife, but one lady a member of the household whom I reported to me that he had a household uniform which he would sell cheap, "for," said he, "Gladstone and I and Spencer are going out." Since then the excitement has abated a good deal, and when I write, no one knows yet whether Mr. Disraeli is going in or Lord Derby, or whether, perhaps, as most people seem to think now, Mr. Stone will go in again, untrammeled by the University question and fresh as Antaeus invigorating mud bath.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

An Investigation Commenced.

Statements of Captain Williams and Others.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

MANY OF THE VICTIMS ROBBED.

Investigation Into the Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald and Captain McKenzie, a shipmaster. S. L. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie for the Captain of the Atlantic.

Collector McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received his commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and if all the parties would consent he would go on and report on the commission being received in good time. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented. Blanchard said that unless there was full and unequivocal consent he would object to going on, as it might appear when the commission was received that there were no special instructions which would require us to begin again.

All parties consenting, Capt. Jas. A. Williams was called and sworn, and read a statement.

Captain Williams' Statement.

The following is the statement of Captain Williams, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed the coal getting short, we having experienced three days very severe weather. The coals on board were three hundred and nineteen tons, we being 1,150 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from eight knots per hour, and with a moderate strong breeze to five knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals were reduced to one hundred and twenty-seven tons and the ship's distance from Sandy Hook four hundred and sixty miles, latitude 41 deg. 39 min., longitude 63 deg. 05 min. 43 sec. As the ship by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at southwest, the glass falling and a westerly swell on, I thought it advisable to put the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. From the putrid state of the atmosphere, and the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there, I got along, outside of the ship, to the fore-rigging. I got the fore sheets and tacks unrove and sent ashore. We then got a line ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of one hundred and twenty passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about one hundred yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the captain and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, amongst the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. As will be the fourth officer, encouraged as much as we could the people, about four hundred and fifty of whom remained on the ship's side, to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died, sinking down without any pain. Twelve men, seated together, laid down beside me, and despite all efforts to rouse them, died, and slipped into the sea. At 5:30 A. M., the first boat came, but she was too small for the use of any use. [At this point the captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more the large boat was landed, and I proceeded to take passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and the rocks be washed away, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the fourth officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I was informed by the officers who had been on the ship before. The third officer had been to the harbor twice. No other officer had yet been there, and not one of the boats' crews knew Halifax harbor. I remained the night was clear and daylight light would be seen twenty one miles in clear weather and distant from the ship about seven miles. I remained accompanied by [illegible] of witnesses, so that the sea service away [illegible] hearing over rapi[illegible] board boats landed [illegible] send the people forward [illegible] but terror defeated [illegible] officer was in the starboard life boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with the captain's wife. Inland, and [illegible] The officers were [illegible] companied by [illegible] sea swept

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 85.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Monday's Legislative Proceedings.

EXCITING TIME IN THE HOUSE.

New State Treasury Bill.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Dealers in Explosive Oils Foiled.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 8, 1873.

Exciting Time in the House.

There was a scene of excitement and turmoil in the House this afternoon that threatened serious consequences, and has not had its parallel for many years. Now everybody is laughing over it, and ridiculing the folly and misapprehension in which it had its origin, but at one time the climax of acts of violence was very nearly reached. The House was considering the calendar of public bills with Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny county, in the chair. He showed great promptness and decision in the dispatch of business. It was important that the bill regulating the election of State Treasurer should be reached. It is getting near the close of the session, and the Republicans felt that to adjourn without passing it would be injurious to their party. The Democrats would like to see the bill fail, but cannot go on the record against it. That was the situation. The Treasury bill stood twenty-ninth on the list, and probably could not have been reached during the night. Mr. Speaker Elliott, on the floor, moved to pass over all intervening bills, and proceed to its consideration. This is virtually a suspension of the rules, and requires a two-thirds vote. Without putting the question, Mr. Newmyer directed the clerk to read the first section of the bill. In an instant dozens of members on both sides of the House were on the floor protesting, but Newmyer handled his gavel energetically and directed the clerk to proceed with the reading. At this the excitement and disorder increased ten-fold. All the members were on their feet, and many in the aisles gesticulating with violence and anger. The chair called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order, but this only made matters worse. Hancock, of Philadelphia, being reproved pointedly and threatened with the Sergeant at-Arms, came rushing down the aisle to the front, pounding the desks with his huge fist and denouncing the conduct of Newmyer as revolutionary and in violation of law which the chair was bound to obey as well as members. Ramey, of Indiana, proposed to vacate the chair by violence and via the window, and there were shouts of "put him out," meaning the Speaker *pro tem.*, but he kept tolerably cool and inflexibly insisted on going on with the bill. There was no such thing, however, as going on. A lively scrimmage in a ward caucus was peace and quietness compared with the existing pandemonium. The reading of the bill was suspended. Finally on appeals from some of the more influential and dignified of the members, a partial degree of order was restored and Speaker Elliott spoke of the necessity of passing the bill and that neither Democrats nor Republicans could afford to oppose it, and unless it was taken up to-night it would fall from want of time. This gave Mahon, of Franklin, an opportunity to pitch into the Speaker, and he did it with a vim, charging that when there was some particular sort of desperate work to be done, the Speaker would cook up matters, and leave the chair in the possession of some one in the plot. This was hard on Newmyer, and unjust, for, although his ruling that precipitated the row was undoubtedly erroneously and hastily made, yet he is acquitted of all part in any transaction of that kind. Elliott retorted on Mahon that he was guilty of falsehood in stating he left the chair with the intent charged. He also alleged that Hancock had made a clown of himself, when the obstreperous Joe responded that nature had done that for the Speaker.

Finally, by what seemed universal consent, the House went back to its status before Newmyer declared the Treasurer's bill up for consideration, and Mr. Elliott moved to pass over all pending bills and take up the act regulating the election of State Treasurer. The ayes and nays were called and the rules suspended by 71 to 20. The bill was next made the special order for to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Legislation then resumed its ordinary routine. The incident is the subject of conversation this evening. The most excited opponents of the attempt to enforce gag law by sharp practice—for that is the way it is generally described—were Republicans disconcented with Speaker Elliott's leadership. The whole affair was foolish in the extreme, for there was no necessity in arbitrary measures to get up the Treasury bill, as the subsequent vote on suspending the rules demonstrated. It was only opposed by a few members. But there are some people who can't do a straight thing in a straight way if they can reach the same result by crookedness.

It is understood the Democrats will oppose the bill unless the term of office of the State Treasurer is made to commence with the fiscal year on the first of December instead of on the first of May, as fixed by the bill as it passed the Senate.

The President at the Capitol.

President Grant, who is here on a visit to Don Cameron, came to the Capitol this evening under the escort of a joint committee appointed by the two houses. After a brief stay in the Senate chamber, and introduction to the various Senators, he came over to the hall of the House of Representatives, escorted by Mr. Mitchell and Senator Wallace. He was formally introduced to the Speaker, and welcomed by Mr. Elliott on behalf of Representatives of the people. The President was then escorted to the Speaker's chair, and addressed the members as follows:

"*Gentlemen:* I am very happy to have the pleasure of meeting you here in a representative capacity, and to express the hope and wish that the affairs of this great State may be so managed, under your wise legislation, as to develop the great resources which lie buried here, and which you have done so much to develop."

The President spoke in a very low tone. He was then introduced to the members of the House by the Speaker, and as soon as this ceremony was completed, withdrew. He seemed fatigued, and not to put too fine a point on it, bored by the introductions and hand-shaking.

The House Passes the Appropriation Bill.

The House Conference Committee reported back the appropriation bill this evening, and recommended the adoption of the bill as originally agreed on by the Committee of the two houses, and rejected by the House on Friday evening last. Mr. Mahon immediately moved to recommit the report, and thus notifying the Senate of the determination of the House not to accede to some of the legislation inserted by the Conference Committee. He said the vote would be a test which would determine whether the House could be set up to pass this bill, and thus "go back" on its own record of last week. A debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Lawshe alleged that the first proposition for an increase in the salary of members came from Senators, who were now anxious to throw all the odium on the House. He also charged that the appropriation of $6,000 for Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition was inserted in order to make places for gentlemen already agreed on, one of whom was a Senator, and was instrumental in putting it in. This was denied by Mr. Mitchell on behalf of the Senator understood to be referred to. An hour's discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Mitchell, Lawshe, Elliott, Bates of Crawford, Meyer and others. Finally, Mr. Mahon's motion to refer the bill back to the Committee was negatived—ayes 40, nays 83. The bill, as it originally came from the Conference Committee was then adopted, and now goes to the Governor for his approval. This settles the question that the Legislature will adjourn on Thursday next.

Dealers in Explosive Oils.

That the manufacturers and dealers in explosive oils have been diligent since the passage of the oil fire test bill, was shown in the Senate to-day, when Senator Randall (the Sam Josephs of that body) introduced a measure exempting from the operations of the law certain illuminating fluids. The effect of the passage of the bill would have been to throw open to everybody the trade in these dangerous compounds, and even give to it a certain semblance of legal sanction or protection. The bill came near passing before its character was discovered. It had been "well set up," in the language of the rings. Manufacturers of these explosive oils in Philadelphia, who are reported to clear hundreds of thousand dollars a year in the trade, are said to be the power behind the throne corrupting legislators to pass laws that will protect their murderous traffic. The attempt made to get this bill through the Senate failed, however. Senator Graham explained the effect of the bill, should it become a law, and denounced it as nullifying the legislation put through a few days ago, requiring all oils to stand a fire test of 110 degrees. The bill was defeated,—and I hardly think another attempt will be made by the manufacturers of explosive oils to keep the market open for their products.

ARCTIC.

Twenty or Thirty Persons Precipitated into the River—A Number Carried Over the Falls.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening at about 8:30 o'clock the foundation wall on the river side, on Front street, of the new city building for the Police and Fire Departments, went out, when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it looking at the river. It is estimated by an eye-witness that ten or fifteen were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails and the police are in full force in the streets trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

NEW YORK.

The Labor Troubles—Germans and Italians Making Gas—A Swindler Admitted to Bail—A Murderer Cheating the Gallows—A Tammanyite to be Sued—The Original Papers in the Fank of England Forgery Case Lost—Meeting of the Committee to Investigate the Postal Car Difficulties—Testimony in the Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1873.

Cheating the Gallows.

Nixon, convicted of murder, has had a relapse, and is not now expected to live.

The Labor Troubles.

Adam Keesle and John Bronick, non-strikers of the Manhattan Gas Company, were followed into a street car last evening and brutally beaten.

In view of the strike in this city, Brooklyn is making inquiry into the feasibility of the city furnishing its own gas.

The city car conductors are to strike on the 10th of May for eight hours and three dollars per day.

The Mayor promised the tradesmen yesterday to look into the eight hour law, and see if he could compel its enforcement in the city works.

Two hundred Germans and Italians are in the New York Gas Works, receiving the orders of the foreman from interpreters. The Germans are the firemen and the Italians helpers. The latter say they will leave the inside work as soon as the strickers get away from the outside.

Evening.—The men employed at the Manhattan Gas Works did not quit work or manifest a disposition to strike. No disturbances occurred at the works of the Metropolitan and Harlem Companies, and a strike is not apprehended. The rumor that connections are making with the mains of the New York Company for the purpose of supplying gas is denied by the officers of the other corporations, who say it would probably cause a general strike. The Vice President of the New York Company predicts its ultimate success, and says an abundance of workmen can be obtained, and more than two hundred are now employed. Though in the afternoon the supply was cut off, the gas is burning about as usual to night, and little inconvenience is felt anywhere.

A committee of the Gas Makers' Union goes to Albany to ask the appointment of a commission by the Legislature to assess the value of the property of the companies, with a view to their purchase by the city and the enforcement of the eight hour law in the works.

The strikers deny having contemplated any disorderly conduct. They say they expect help from union organizations of other cities, and appear determined to strike, expecting the co-operation of other gas men. The company is equally determined, and say they will be able to give a full supply in a few days.

Erie Investigation.

At the Erie legislative investigation to-day testimony was given by Joseph Solegman and W. E. Shattuck, bankers, to prove that the commission allowed to Bischoffsheim for negotiating the bonds of the company was not excessive.

William Beeden testified that he himself received $3,000 a month from Gould, but could not recollect for what service.

John A. Comer testified that Gould told him money was paid to Belden, but it was for Attorney General Barlow. He said it was intended to purchase his friendship.

General Barlow testified that he never received any money from Gould, or from the Erie Directors.

The committee adjourned to the residence of O'Doherty, he being too sick to leave his room. He made a long explanation of his connection with the revolution, and said he did not believe Watson would be allowed to remain President of the Erie long in peace. Witness said: I have a memoranda of the names of members of the Legislature who were paid money by the Directors of the Erie road for services in the Legislature. I have a copy of these names, which I will give the committee in confidence, but I will not give them to be published, and I don't consider it would be fair to do so without better evidence of their correctness.

O'Doherty then gave a slip containing the names of Senators and Assemblymen who are said to have received money.

A Swindler Admitted to Bail.

James Julian, broker, of No. 9 New street, gave bonds in ten thousand dollars yesterday to answer the charge of fraudulently retaining ten thousand dollars in gold belonging to James M. Dixon. No receipts or vouchers are attached to Dixon's affidavit, and the only witness to the alleged deposit of the money is Phillip Stanley *alias* Daniel D. Right, under indictment for forging certificates on the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad bonds and counterfeiting revenue stamps. The Notary Public before whom Dixon made his affidavit appeared subsequently as counsel for Julian, in whose employ were two sons of Stanley, when the last named, as alleged, attempted to flood Wall street with forged certificates.

The Bank of England Forgery.

The McDonnell *Habeas corpus* case was before Judge Woodruff to-day, and after the counsel for the British Government and the prisoner had submitted points and were about to commence argument, the original papers in the case could not be found, and an adjournment became necessary.

The question now is, "are the papers stolen?"

The Postal Car Difficulties.

The United States Special Committee appointed to investigate the difficulties between the Postoffice Department and the railroad companies met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. Isaac Hinckly, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, appeared in behalf of the railroads, and addressed the committee, using the arguments previously advanced by the companies.

The Bull's Head Bank.

In consequence of new developments making daily, in the affairs of the Bull's Head Bank, the examination of William H. Merritt, Assistant Cashier, charged with embezzling two hundred thousand dollars of the funds, has been postponed.

A Tammanyite to be Sued.

The Comptroller has been instructed by the Board of Aldermen to sue for the recovery of half a million dollars of the Court House funds, traced to the private bank account, as is alleged, of one of the Commissioners.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—River twenty-nine feet; falling. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. The Boaz and Georgs Lysle arrived with tows of coal. The Stella, John F. Deavo, and Tom Dodsworth went up the river with empty coal barges. Warm, cloudy and threatening.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning a heavily laden model barge, in a sinking condition, which had broken loose from some tow, came down, striking Brown and Jones' coal fleet, moored at the foot of Poplar street, breaking four loaded and one empty flats loose, and nearly capsizing the tug. N. M. Jones. One coal flat struck the Andy Baum and was made fast. Another struck the Julia, lying at the elevator, tearing away her cook house. This one was also caught.

The model barge belongs to the tow of the Falls Pilot. The officers of the St. Joseph report her lying above here, and Chicken is pumping out her empty barges. The Mary Hurt recovered the coal boats carried away by the barges.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—The Falls Pilot, with three model barges, loaded with provisions, and four coal barges, ran into the bank at the foot of Fogleman chute, last night, sinking her fuel barge and badly damaging the others. At last accounts she was still pumping to keep them afloat. The one which came by here and damaged the coal fleet was landed at the foot of President's Island. The Julia's wheel was too badly damaged to get away to-day. River rising slowly. Arrived—Mary Boyd, Little Rock. Departed—Desmet, Toile, James Howard and St. Joseph, St. Louis; City of Augusta and John H. Wood and barges, Louisville; Chas. Bedman, New Orleans; Longworth, Cincinnati; Mary Forsythe, Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Arrived—St. Johns, Tarascon and Bertram, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Rabbage, Pittsburgh; Gazelle, Cairo. Departed—Bertram, Keokuk; Elliott, Memphis; Cowan, Cairo. River rising at the rate of three inches per hour; total rise since Saturday ten feet. All the upper waters are high and rising, and destructive floods are looked for from some of the tributaries of the Mississippi and Illinois. Rain has fallen all day, but to night there is a prospect of a cessation and clearing weather.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—Cloudy; rained all night and all morning. River fallen 1 foot. Mercury 45 to 58. Up—Alaska, 9 P. M.; Idlewild, 3 A. M.; Arlington, 6; Fayette and Lawrence, 10; Allegheny Belle and barges, 12:30 P. M.; Mary Houston and Florence Lee, 6. Down—Fred Wright, 10 A. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Kitty Heigler, 3:30; Tarascon, 4; James Gilmore, Arkansas Belle, 3:30. Business dull.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The flood has caused a rapid rise of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Great destruction of property is apprehended. The Chenango is also very high, and dwellings are surrounded. A train on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad has been stopped.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—There is a heavy flood in the Genesee. At seven o'clock this evening the waters were within two feet of the high water mark of 1865, the time of the flood. Considerable damage has been done all along the river to bridges, &c., and all railroad lines in western New York suffer considerably.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 8.—River falling; 7 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm the greater part of the day; rain at 5 P. M., when it became cool. Arrived—Little Condor, Smithland; Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—F. P. Grey, Wabash river.

CAIRO, ILLS., April 8.—Arrived—Mountain Oak, Shotwell, 2 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7; Liberty No. 4, Middleport. Departed—Shannon, Shannontown; Mountain Oak, Shotwell. River risen three inches. Rained all day; Cloudy and cool.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Claims Against Spain.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF NEW LOAN BONDS.

Overcrowding Steamboats.

REGULATIONS WITHDRAWING ALCOHOL FROM BOND.

The Treasury Paying Cotton Claims.

RIVER IRON-CLADS TO BE SOLD.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.

River Iron Clads to be Sold.

The Navy Department has concluded to sell three river iron-clads, the Osceola, Marietta and Sandusky, and the small steam tug Miggonette.

The Credit Mobilier Suits

The Attorney General said to-day that no conclusion had yet been reached with regard to where the Credit Mobilier suits shall be brought.

The Warehouse Transactions.

The Commissioner of Customs has prepared a complete account of warehouse transactions for 1871.

Claims Against Spain.

The Spanish Claims Commission, consisting of Judge Otto, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the American Government, and Mr. Potestad on the part of the Spanish Government, Baron Lederer, Austrian Minister, as umpire, are now and will continue in session this summer. The nature of the claims under consideration are those of citizens of the United States who sustained injury to person and property for acts committed by the Spanish authorities on the island of Cuba or within the maritime jurisdiction thereof prior to 1871. Over a hundred claims of this character are on file and are still being received. None of them have been finally adjudicated as yet, as the claimants have not completed their proofs. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Barlinero on the part of the Spanish Government, and the American Consul at Cuba, are now on that island taking the testimony of witnesses whose evidence is required in regard to cases now pending before the commission in Washington.

Regulations Withdrawing Alcohol from Bond.

The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under which scientific institutions can withdraw alcohol from bond for scientific purposes, requires the President or curator of the institution to which the same is to be used, to make application through the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which the alcohol is located to the Secretary of the Treasury for the permit to withdraw, stating name and location of institution and evidence that the same is an incorporated or chartered institution or college of learning. Statement of the number of packages to be withdrawn is required, also the wine gallons, degree of proof gallons in each package as per original gauge. Serial number of each package and warehouse stamp, date of entering into warehouse, by whom distilled, and for what particular purpose the alcohol is to be used. Application must be sworn to, or affirmed and accompanied by bond which shall be not less than double the amount of the tax on the alcohol withdrawn. Said bond is to be deposited with the Collector, approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after which permit to withdraw will be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Presidential Proclamations—When do they take Effect

The Supreme Court of the U. S. held a conference Saturday last on the La Perne case, which was reargued on the 2d inst. An opinion will probably be rendered early next week. An important principle will be decided upon the settlement of this case, viz: when does a proclamation of the President take effect? President Johnson's proclamation removing restrictions upon trade in the late rebellious States, is dated June 24, 1865. It was published in an unofficial form in the newspapers, June 27, 1865. The question is whether this proclamation went into effect on either of the above dates, or on some subsequent date. The decision in the La Perne case will apply to all Presidential proclamations, fixing the date when the same take effect.

American and Mexican Claims.

There are on file with the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission seven hundred and fifty-eight claims of American citizens and five hundred and ninety Mexican claims, all of which are undecided. It is stated at the Mexican Legation here that there is not the least doubt but what the Mexican Cortes will ratify the treaty, extending the time of the commission two years, and that it was to be the first thing considered by the Cortes, which commenced its session on the 24 instant.

Programme of Schools in Japan.

Another curious document, written in Japanese characters, has been forwarded to the Bureau of Education. It gives the programme of the High Schools in Japan under foreign teachers, and the same class of schools under native teachers, and also the Grammar schools, conducted in the same way. It is written on the finest tissue paper, and what is most singular, in the same characters and on the same kind of paper that was in use in that country two thousand years ago.

Overcrowding Steamboats.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to inquiries from a steamboat inspector, says, the limitation of the number of the passengers in a certificate of inspection is specially designated to prevent overcrowding steamboats, and this evil should be prevented. Attention is invited to section 48, act of February 28, 1871. After giving such steamboats reasonable notice and time to comply with the law, then govern yourself in accordance with section 30 of the steamboat act.

Southern Claimants.

Many of the successful claimants before the Southern Claims Commission reside in the northern States, having left the South at the breaking out of the war. The heaviest claimants are still in the South, and have been enabled, upon the successful issue of their respective claims to discharge their old indebtedness and commence business anew, thus rendering material aid to the future prosperity of the South.

The Japanese Students.

Letters received by the Commissioner of Education from the principals of the different schools in which the Japanese students are placed, speak very highly of their character, morally, and that they are making rapid progress in their studies.

The Imperial Commission, under whose care they have been placed, are much pleased, also, with the manner in which they are treated.

First Installment of New Loan Bonds.

The first installment of new loan bonds to be taken to the syndicate in Europe amounts to $12,000,000. Bonds to this amount will be ready next Wednesday. Other installments will follow at intervals of about ten days.

Appointments in the Treasury Department.

The Civil Service Examining Board for the Treasury Department is filling the forty vacancies in that Department will appoint two candidates from each day's examination.

British and American Mixed Claims Commission.

Of the nineteen American claims filed with the British and American Claims Commission only one has been disposed of. Members of the Commission state that the remainder are certain to be acted upon before the powers of the Commission expire in September next.

Postmasters.

The following named persons were commissioned postmasters in Pennsylvania to day: J. D. Munroe, Liverpool, Perry county; J. W. Black, El Dorado, Blair county; H. Fry, Bell Bend, Luzerne county; M. C. Gettey, Hillsdale, Indiana county, and A. W. Hamlin, Hallstersville, Wayne county.

DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1873.

Paying Cotton Claims.

The Treasury has commenced paying cotton claims filed under the act of May 18, 1872. Over twelve hundred claims have been presented, covering over $600,000. More than one-half of them will be rejected on account of insufficient proof. Fifteen million of the cotton fund remain in the Treasury. The claims being paid are for cotton seized by Government agents after June 20, 1865.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $358,894,609.

The Jacques Will Case Compromised.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8.—The Jacques will case has been compromised in a way satisfactory to the city. By this means the city comes in possession of a quarter of a million dollars, left by the late George Jacques for a Hospital.

HALIFAX.

Down Among the Atlantic's Dead—Horrible Sight—The Bodies in a Confused Heap—The Investigation Continued.

Among the Dead.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A newspaper correspondent who went down into the wreck of the Atlantic, yesterday, says that the hull of the vessel is broken in several places, and that the cargo had broken bulk, with the bodies of men and women jammed among the cases and crates. Limbs are strewn around, broken from the bodies by the continual action of the water. At the companion way of the steerage were a hundred or more bodies lying in a confused heap, some dressed, but many half nude. Children were clinging to mothers and husbands to wives. Bodies of men, old and young, were together on the stairs, with distended nostrils, gaping mouths and staring, glassy eyes, giving some idea of their horrible death in struggling to gain the deck. In the sleeping apartments were a number of bodies of men with bed clothing strewn among them. The broken stanchions and jagged, splintered woodwork had torn the flesh from the faces of many, and others are bruised and battered about their heads, which are red and bloody, contrasting horribly with the features of others.

HALIFAX April 8.—William Patterson, fourth engineer of the Atlantic, who had charge of the engine at the time of the disaster, testified today that the lowest pressure during the night of the disaster was thirty-six pounds, which was between twelve and three o'clock. The speed increased, and there was fifty pounds pressure on the gauge at the time she struck. He testified to seeing the engines reversed, steam shut off, and the safety valve opened.

Brady, third officer, was recalled and testified to having received a master's certificate, and been in command of steamers sailing out of Liverpool. He said the greatest speed of the Atlantic under steam and sail was thirteen knots per hour.

Captain Mulligan, of the steamer Carlotta, which runs between Portland and Halifax, testified: He arrived at Halifax on the night before the disaster to the Atlantic. The early part of the night was thick weather, but subsequently became clearer, and could see lights as he entered the harbor; considers Sambro light a treacherous one as to distance; can see it twelve miles in clear nights; always remains in the pilot house after sighting Sambro light till he reaches Halifax.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Another Body Recovered.

HALIFAX, April 8.—Only one body was recovered from the Atlantic wreck to-day, that of an unknown cabin passenger. Divers saw in the state room the bodies of two ladies, believed to be those of the Misses Brodie and Baker of Chicago.

The steamer North American, which arrived last night from Baltimore, reports having passed a body floating twenty miles south of Halifax.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 8.—The returns of yesterday's election show that all of the Democratic city ticket was elected—the Mayor by 170 majority, and the City Solicitor by a still smaller majority. Barber and Rickley, Democratic candidates for Constitutional Convention, are both elected. The Democrats elected seven out of eleven Councilmen. The Council now stands, Democrats, ten; Republicans, eight; Independent, three. One peculiar feature of the election was the defeat of Theodore Comstock, who has served his ward as Councilman for twenty years. The ward is strongly Republican, but W. K. Kent, Democrat, was elected by twenty-nine majority.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—All the returns of this city are now in, except two precincts, which are Democratic, and give Johnston, Democratic candidate for Mayor, 992 majority. Warrington, Republican candidate for City Solicitor, has 473 majority. Markbreit, the Liberal candidate for Common Pleas Judge, has 1,342 majority. The majority of Campbell, Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is 521. Henry Kessler, Republican, for Police Commissioner, has 418 majority. The Democrats and Liberals will elect the remainder of their ticket by from 500 to 1,200 majority.

In the State, Circleville elected a Republican Mayor and a majority of Republican delegate and nearly all their ticket. The Republican ticket is elected in Shelby county. The Democrats are successful in Dayton, Wooster, Chillicothe, Marion, Crestline and Middletown. The Independent ticket is elected in Lancaster.

TOLEDO, April 8.—The result of yesterday's election was the choice of Jones, Democrat, as Mayor, by about 300 majority, together with the City Solicitor and Judge of the Police Court. The Republicans elect Prosecutor of the Police Court, trustee of Cemeteries and six of the eight Councilmen. On a test vote the Republicans have a decided majority. Hon. C. M. Reed was unanimously elected to the Constitutional Convention.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Full returns for the city give Otis a majority of 1,700 for Mayor. The Council will be Republican.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 8.—The returns from every town in the State give Haven, Republican, 39,200 votes, Ingersoll, Democrat, 44,900, and Smith, Temperance, 2,091; Ingersoll's majority 3,609. In the First Congressional District General Hawley, Republican, is elected by 1,322 majority. In the Second District Kellogg, Republican, is re-elected by 587 majority. In the Third District, Starkweather, Republican, is re-elected by 1,521 majority. In the Fourth District, Barnum, Democrat, is re-elected by 1,440 majority. The Republicans have a majority of one in the State Senate and the Democrats a majority of from 12 to 18 in the House.

Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—At the election yesterday Fred. Heakes was elected City Clerk, Chris. Wunderlich Marshal, W. Cook, Collector, and C. Ourisy, Treasurer—all Republicans except the clerk. Seven out of twelve Councilmen are Republicans. The contest was not partizan on any office.

Colorado.

DENVER, April 8.—General F. M. Case, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected by 150 majority yesterday. The Republicans have most of the other general officers, and eight of twelve Aldermen, including those elected yesterday and those holding over.

RAILROADS.

Great Southern.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—A meeting of persons interested in the projected line of railway from here along the western bank of the Mississippi river to points opposite Columbus and Hickman, Ky., thence ultimately to New Orleans, was held last night, and was attended by prominent representatives of all the river counties of the State through which the road will run. Articles of incorporation were adopted and a Board of Directors elected, including Mayor Brown, Geo. R. Taylor, D. K. Garrison, Chas. P. Cheritean and Leander Valle, of St. Louis, and one from each county on the line of the road. The name of the road is to be Great Southern Railroad. The capital is to be five million dollars and the length of the road one hundred and sixty miles. Four hundred shares of stock were subscribed on the spot, and assurances given that all the counties interested would contribute liberally. Great interest is manifested in the enterprise, and there is not the least doubt but that the road will be speedily built.

Northern Pacific Extension.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Committee—Vice President Rice, of Maine, M. Moorhead, of Philadelphia, Frederick Billings, of Vermont, and Engineer-in-Chief W. Millnor Roberts—return this morning East, having completed arrangements for the extension of the road northward from Yuba the present year to a practical connection between the road already completed and the waters of Puget Sound. The contractors on Saturday, by telegraph, put men at work on the line. With this railroad connection effected, the entire railroad system of Oregon, as well as the navigable waters of Columbia, are put in connection with the waters of Puget Sound.

C. M. & L. S.

MUSKEGO, MICH., April 8.—The annual election of directors of the C. M. & L. S. R. R. was held here to-day. The following directors were chosen: Chas. Merenan, John W. Brooks, H. H. Hunwell, Nath. Wagen, and Chas. G. Adams, Jr., all of Boston, and Freeman Godfrey, James F. Joy, A. H. Morrison and L. G. Mason, of Michigan. The report of the general manager, A. H. Morrison, was a complete vindication of the management, and gives perfect satisfaction to the stockholders. The present management is to be continued.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Prince of Wales has been installed Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar.

—John Savage, late cashier of the Lechmere (Mass) National Bank, plead guilty to embezzling the funds of the bank, and will be sentenced in May.

—The Superintendent of Foreign Mails is informed that the Pacific Mail Company will dispatch a steamer to Honolulu on the 17th inst. from San Francisco.

—A contract has just been closed to transport from Texas, by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, over one hundred car loads, or some nine thousand sheep, for the New York market. This is a new feature in the Texas trade.

—Ursula Spangler, who with her cousin, Wm. Riley, was arrested at Nassau, Iowa, on Saturday last for the murder of their illegitimate child, has made a full confession. She says Riley drowned the child at Cedar Falls on Friday last. Both the unnatural parents have been committed to jail in default of bail.

—Peter E. Blow, nephew of Hon. Henry T. Blow, late United States Minister to Brazil, was shot three times and severely wounded at the School of Mines in Rolla, Mo., on Monday, by John W. McCowan. Both young men are students at the School of Mines, and the affair grew out of an altercation about the taking of a gun from the armory of the school of which young Blow had charge.

FOREIGN.

WEST INDIES.

Americans Arrested by the Spanish Authorities.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Three sailors who deserted from the American bark Union, at San Diego de Cuba, were picked up by a Spanish steamer, brought back to Santiego, and delivered to the Spanish authorities for trial, on suspicion that they were endeavoring to join the insurrectionists. Consul Young demanded the right to be present at their examination by the court martial, claiming they were American seamen. The Spanish official denied the right of the Consul to be present, whereupon he entered a protest against the proceedings. The Captain General sent a telegram, saying the Consul had no right to be present. General Torbert, Consul General at Havana, has instructed Consul Young not to withdraw his protest, and to insist upon being present at the trial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Vienna Exhibition.

LONDON, April 8.—The exhibition at Vienna will be divided into groups according to the character of the contributions. Each group will have a President and two Vice Presidents. Mr. Sanborn advises Minister Jay that the Presidencies of the groups of education and of trade and commerce of the world, and the Vice Presidencies of the groups of civil engineering and public works and architecture and farm houses have been assigned to the United States.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A DRIVER FOR A ONE Horse Spring Wagon. Reference required as to honesty, sobriety and industry. JAMES WYLY, 61 Federal street, Allegheny. ap7:k58

WANTED.—A LADY FULLY COMpetent to teach the higher English branches, French and Drawing, desires a position in a Select School, or as an instructress in a private family. Good reference can be given. Address N. J., this office. mh28:94-MWF

WANTED.—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS Experience, a situation as Clerk or Traveling Agent for some Commercial House. Has had 10 years' experience in the wholesale and retail drug trade, and can give satisfactory references. Address E. Y., this office. ap7-3

WANTED—TO SELL A LARGE MULE AND HARNESS and a one horse SPRING WAGON to a responsible party who will take a contract to do a large amount of hauling. JAS. RESO, 61 Federal street, Allegheny. ap7:k59

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general house work—one that can cook preferred. Apply at 265 Rebecca street, Allegheny. ap4:k42

WANTED—19 PUDDLERS IMMEdiately out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, teamsters, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work in all descriptions in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, waiters and waitresses in hotels, cook, scullions, dishwashers, all in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No 1 Sixth street, first door from suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fo6

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SECond story front room, suitable for man and wife, or single gentleman. Apply at 132 Wylie avenue. ap4:k42

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, (double parlors,) without board, at No. 65 First avenue. For terms apply at above number. ap4:k41

TO LET—STORE AND FIXTURES AT 178 Federal street, Allegheny. For particulars, at No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. ap3:k40

TO LET.—TWO SMALL HOUSES, ONE on Centre avenue, No. 96. Hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms above. Water and gas. One at No. 57 Clark street, 4 rooms—unexpectedly cheap. Rent now. Apply at No. 121 Centre avenue. ap3-238

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences on Park street, Bear East Liberty; house is new, has 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, &c. 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The lot contains 1 acre, with choice fruit trees, small fruits, &c. For terms, apply to A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:95

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
20 shares of National Trust Co.
50 " Pleasant Valley R. R.
2 " Nat. Union Nat. Bank.
10 " Security Trust Co.
$2,000 Allegheny City Notes.
$500 " 5 cents.
$3,000 Pleasant Valley 7 20's.
3 shares Hunkidori Iron Co.
6 " Franklin savings Bank.
3 " United States Savings Bank.
50 " Castle mountain R. R. Co.
Apply to JAMES McCUTCHEON & KAUFFMAN, Stock and Note Brokers, 116 Smithfield street. ap9:k72

FOR SALE.
House and Lot 20:100 ft., Mathew st., $8,000.
House and Lot 25:100 ft., Grand st., $9,700.
House and Lot 20:100 ft., Penn st., $3,500.
House and Lot 26:127 ft., 4 th st., $ 900.
House and Lot 20:100 ft., Penn st., $2,000.
House and Lot 20:127 ft., Tunnel st., $2,200.
House and Lot 140:250 ft., 40 th st., $20,000.
House and Lot 100:250 ft., 40th st., $33,000.
A large number Building Lots
Can be had on easy terms. Insurance at one Per Cent. For Five Years. D. S. WILLIAMS, Seventh ward, Butler street near Forty-second. ap9:k75

FOR SALE—A ONE OR TWO HORSE Platform Wagon, nearly new, suitable for huckstering. Inquire of ABBIE L. SCHOONMAKER, CLUNE, 362 Penn street.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR HORSES.—"Bill k Diamond," a green 5-year old Colt; can show a (4o) clip, very fine. "Fanny P.," a fast pacer, in good fix; can beat 2:30; unexcelled in the world as a family horse. Other young trotters. Three fine Stallions for sale, viz: "Mahomet," one "Hambletonian," one "Hambletonian." H. C. GRAFF, Box 400, Maysville, Col. county, Ohio. ap4:k52

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Buggy and one set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridle. Enquire at No. 24 North Canal street, Allegheny City. ap2:k29

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD street; one door from the corner of——north; Nos. 54 and 56, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART, mh27:k86 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHEAT, for the hotel, an agent to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
mh12 180 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED Governors, the best in use. Also, a full stock always on hand. Liberal account to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 181 Liberty street. ja27

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN McKEE-PORT FOR SALE.—Will give possession immediately. The store is now doing a well paying business and increasing rapidly. Terms very reasonable. Apply to W. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood st

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING..... E. P. REED.
T. P. BOUSTON..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
" for six months	5 00
" for three months	2 50
" for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	7 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

ABOUT forty members of Congress are reported to have repudiated the salary grab.

A THREE DOLLAR gold issue is soon to be made by the Government, for the convenience of the business public.

THE Atlantic disaster reveals the fact that last winter the Ottawa Parliament made an appropriation to build a light house at Prospect Point, but the work was not completed.

SINCE 1866 about one hundred national banks have failed and closed up. The amount of circulation of such banks that has come back into the Treasury is only a little over $8,000,000.

THE latest Spanish reports indicate that the town of Berga has been taken and destroyed by the insurgents. Great excitement prevails in Barcolonza, with the probability of an uprising of the people in favor of the Carlists.

GENERAL DUCROT, in France, is authority for the statement that the Republic is a failure, and that a Monarchy or Empire must take its place. He also imagines that it will require some fighting yet to perfectly cool French blood.

ILLINOIS has a Farmers' Convention, but whether designed to promote the diffusion of Agricultural intelligence, political reform, or to combat the railroads, is not so apparent. So far, it looks very like a mixture of all these purposes.

THE great tornado, that passed over the town of Canton, Mississippi, proves to have been much worse than at first reported. Dwellings were lifted from their foundations and utterly wrecked, and a large amount of property entirely destroyed. The loss will prove to be very heavy.

IT IS astonishing how easy an uncontrollable excitement can be communicated to a crowd. The cracking of a kneeling board, in a Catholic church at Trenton, New Jersey, during the progress of a funeral service, created a panic, and a wild rush, resulting in the serious injury of several persons.

FROM what we glean from our Southern exchanges, we are led to believe that the crops in that section of the country this year will be both good and plentiful. More attention than usual has been paid this year to getting ready for a crop. The planters have gone to work in earnest, and agricultural matters look promising.

THE Civil Service Reform is declared to be given up by Mr. Curtis, who has forwarded his resignation to the President. It is quite certain the President does not think with Mr. Curtis, but believes that a departure from the Civil Service rules, occasionally, is allowable. The Civil Service Board, we judge, desired to absolutely control appointments,—rather too much for general acceptance.

THE Senate is disposed to put the brakes on against the House, in the matter of salaries. Senator Graham yesterday reported that the Committee of Conference had not agreed relative to the increase of salary, and asked further instruction. The Senate instructed against allowing the increase. We judge from this that no increase will be had—as the House Committee will act wisely to accept the views of the Senators.

THE Bureau of Education has received a report of the progress of education in the State of Oregan from Mr. Elliot Superintendent of education in Multnomah county of that State. The city of Portland is in advance of all other localities in the State. The county report shows that 3,500 children were registered as being of school age, $1,400 were paid to teachers, and $2,600 spent in school contingencies. The last Legislature for the first time appointed a State Superintendent.

SHOULD it prove true, that the visit of Secretary Belknap to that portion of the country bordering on Mexico has its origin in a design to promote the annexation of five of the Mexican States to this country, it will be a very important affair. The condition of chronic warfare kept up along the border is the reason given for this move. The Mexican government is unable or disinclined to preserve the peace—hence the purpose of our government to take matters into its own hands.

BISMARCK still continues his war against the Catholic Church within the limits of Germany. His latest move is to abolish the fifteenth and eighteenth articles of the Prussian Constitution of 1848, thus placing the entire ecclesiastical system of Prussia under the control of a Minister of State. This move will tend to embitter his quarrel with the Catholic authorities, but he announces his purpose to press energetically forward, till every influence opposed to the State, shall be made subordinate or be destroyed.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ has been tendered, by Mr. Anderson, of New York, an island, near New Bedford, Massachussetts, and $50,000 in money, for the establishment of a school in Natural History. The island has buildings upon it, which may be immediately availed of for the purposes of the school. Under the direction of Prof. Agassiz this school will speedily assume a national importance, and achieve, without doubt, a world-wide reputation. The thought of founding such an institution was an exceedingly happy one.

THE idea of Governor Hendricks, to build up a new Democratic party, out of Liberal-Democratic element, does not seem to find a great deal of favor among the unterrified. They are of the opinion, evidently, that it is the destiny of the Democracy to swallow and digest so much of the Liberal element as may not escape to the Republican party, but are not willing to submit to any reconstruction on their own account. All of which, we are inclined to think, is wise enough, as the time for reconstructing has not come yet.

THE prohibitory liquor clause that was before the Constitutional Convention was defeated, and, as we think, very wisely. We doubt the propriety of seeking to incorporate special issues in a document purporting to be the fundamental law of a State. Circumstances may change the views of the people, and what would be well enough as a statutory enactment, would be entirely out of place in a constitutional document. We very earnestly hope that care will be taken to make the new Constitution so acceptable that the people will vote for, rather than against its adoption.

THE Connecticut election will be held next Thursday, April 7th, and as the State is nearly evenly balanced, the result will be anticipated with interest by the politicians. The campaign has not been an active one, and a full vote is not expected. For Governor the candidates are Henry P. Haven, Republican, and Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat. Four members of Congress are to be chosen, the four members of the last House, from Connecticut, being all candidates for re-election—Hawley, Kellogg and Starkweather, Republicans, and Barnum, Democrat. Ex-Governor English is the Democratic candidate against Kellogg.

A CAREFUL TABLE gives the following result of the occupations of Graduates of Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan and Dartmouth Colleges. Of 622 Harvard Graduates, 570 Wesleyans, 1,772 Yale, and 1,254 Dartmouth, making a total of 4,218, about 26 per cent. were clergymen, 32½ per cent. lawyers, 13 per cent. physicians, 33⅓ per cent. instructors, the remainder being engaged in journalism, commerce, manufactures, etc., 4½ per cent. of the Wesleyan alumni were clergymen, 40½ per cent. Harvard were lawyers, of the Yale men, 34½ per cent. were lawyers, and 33⅓ per cent. were clergymen.

THE constituents of General Garfield, in Trumbull county, Ohio, held a meeting, last week, at which resolutions were adopted calling on Garfield to resign his seat in Congress, because of having voted for the salary increase. He replied, explaining that he so voted, because having the appropriation bill in charge, and the salary amendment having been tacked on, he was compelled to vote for it, or go against his own bill. Senator Morrill, of Maine, justifies himself by a similar reason. As this will, no doubt, be the popular reply of Congressmen, when questioned on this subject, we will take occasion to say that the reason alleged is as great a swindle as the salary job. No one knows better than they that it could have been kept off from the appropriation bill had they so desired.

THE bill for the reorganization of the State Treasury in accordance with the Constitutional amendment adopted last fall, has been reported on favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, has passed that body, and we presume will pass the House during the coming week. The bill was framed by Senator White, of Indiana. It provides for the election of State Treasurer next October to hold office for two years, and be ineligible to re-election until the expiration of the term following that to which he may be elected at that or any subsequent time. This is in accordance with the provision adopted by the Constitutional Convention in regard to this office. The bill also fixes the bonds of the Treasurer at five millions of dollars, with not less than five sureties, and names the first Monday of March as the commencement of the term of office. At present the State Treasurer's term commences in May. The present State Treasurer, by the pending bill, is continued in office until March, 1874.

NEW JERSEY seems disposed to try a novel system of criminal reform. A bill is pending before the Legislature of that State providing for the appointment of an agent at a salary of $1,000, with power to expend $2,000 per year in the work of procuring employment for such of the discharged convicts as may have, during the period of imprisonment, shown a disposition to reform and lead useful lives. It would be difficult to conceive of a more humane system of treatment, nor one that seems better calculated to exercise a beneficial influence upon the criminal classes. Hundreds of young men and women, we have no doubt, may be found every year who would be willing to give practical evidence of repentance for the remainder of their lives for having once yielded to temptation, if they could only [illegible] ting hor[illegible] be hope[illegible] will pro[illegible] ferred to[illegible] favorable [illegible] under it.

THE new M[illegible] into operation [illegible] act establishes th[illegible] States as a Bureau [illegible] partment, having all [illegible] all assay offices under[illegible] chief officer of the Bu[illegible] "Director of the Mint, [illegible] office for five years, unless [illegible] by the President for reason[illegible] be communicated to the Senate [illegible] officers of the several mints [illegible] offices are hereafter to be called [illegible] tendents," and in addition to the[illegible] duties are to act as "treasurers" [illegible] respective establishments. There [illegible] change in the gold coinage, but in [illegible] silver coinage a "trade dollar," for commercial purposes, slightly above the Spanish dollar in value, is to be struck. The two cent piece is no longer to be coined, and the "minor coins" are to be restricted to one, three and five cent pieces. All the engraving of dies for coins for all the mints is to be executed at the Philadelphia Mint, and all the coinage of all the mints is to be tested there. Dr. Henry R. Linderman, formerly Director of the Philadelphia Mint, has been appointed chief officer, by the President.

THE developments at the Fremont trial in Paris, as reported by the French press, look very badly for the credit of the General. It is well, while admitting this, to bear in mind, that trials in French Courts are very unlike those in this country, and that some allowance must be made for the freedom with which the witnesses are allowed to testify. The facts are about as stated in these columns several weeks since, no new evidence being developed during the trial. A singular feature of the trial was the evidence of M. Lissignol. He, and all the others of the accused who were present, desired to throw the entire responsibility upon Fremont, and they claimed that they also had been deceived by him. But M. Lissignol went further still, and blamed the whole American people for the fraud that had been practiced upon the French. In one place he says: "I have since ascertained that there is not the least species of morality in America." He blamed the common custom, which he held could not be understood in France, of railroads mortgaging what they did not possess, but what they promised to purchase. He claimed that the case must be adjudged according to American customs, "and unfortunately," he added, "I must confess it now, Americans in general must be extremely distrusted, even members of Congress and the most eminent men of the country." We commend the closing remark of the French witness to such of the members of Congress as took part in the salary grab. Considered, however, as evidence in a court of law, we would say that M. Lissignol's remarks were rather general. No wonder Fremont was sentenced to five years' imprisonment *en contumacion*.

AFTER a prolonged investigation, needlessly so to our mind, the four House committees drawn to try the four contested seats from Luzerne county, have reported in favor of the right of the contestants. Under this decision four Democratic representatives will be ousted and four Republicans admitted to take part in legislation during the last week or ten days of the session. The State, however, will enjoy the luxury of paying both contestants and sitting members their full salary and allowances, and the railroad companies will be taxed for free passes for both parties. The addition of four Republicans to the voting strength of the party in the House was not needed for any political ends, but it was important that the gross and shameless election frauds in some of the precincts of Luzerne county should be emphatically rebuked, and the cause of justice and honest elections would have been better served had it been done more promptly. As it is, the decision of the House loses much of its significance and influence by the delay in ousting the fraudulently returned members. Luzerne county has been a hot-bed of election immoralities for a good many years, and it is to be hoped the majority party in that county will accept the result of this investigation as a warning in the future. People are not apt to spend money freely in corrupting elections, and running their precious carcasses under the shadow of the State's prison, unless they expect to realize something. If they lose the offices they commit crime to obtain, the temptation will be withdrawn, and we may have a sort of enforced honesty in the afflicted portions of the State where the ballot is a mere plaything for the worst class of desperadoes. And this principle we would not have confined to Democratic Luzerne by any means.

WE referred at some length, a few days since, to the results, so far as then known, to the efforts of an agent of the International Peace Association, to secure the cooperation of the various European Governments in a movement looking to a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of international differences. This gentleman is now on his way home, his last visit being paid to Mr. Gladstone, from whom he received very courteous assurances of sympathy and aid. The various European Governments, and noted persons not immediately connected with any Government, yet influential withal, have entered very fully into the enterprise, and the Peace Congress, which will meet in New York in October next, promises to be a largely attended and influential body. It will aim to arrange, upon the basis of principles adopted for the Geneva arbitration, an ungovernmental board, to whom shall be submitted all questions of difference between nations, the decisions of this board to be accepted by the parties at issue. The subject is in a better shape at present than ever before. The International Peace Association has been in existence for several years, and when organized it was laughed at as a chimerical institution, too visionary and theoretical even to be practically recognized. But the Washington Treaty, with its resulting Geneva Arbitration, has shown the practicability of the enterprise, and, as a result, the nations are disposed to adopt it. Other influences impel them to the same course. War has become distasteful to the masses, everywhere. These have learned that it only brings hardship and misery to them, while peace is a source of prosperity and comfort. The German Emperor is reported to have wept when he realized that he must enter upon the French campaign, and since the war has been over, despite the large money indemnities received from France, misery and poverty have come to the German people. Thus a great variety of circumstances operate in favor of peace. While absolute peace will not, in all cases, be preserved, we fully believe that in many, and perhaps a majority, of instances, war will be averted by a plan similar to that proposed by the Peace Association.

THE LATEST HORROR.

It is difficult to imagine a greater horror than that which occurred to the White Star steamer "Atlantic," near Halifax, on Tuesday last. In one brief moment, seven hundred human beings were hurried into eternity, and a noble vessel lost. The White Star is one of the most popular lines, and its steamers have become famous for speed and comfort. Hitherto, no disasters have marred the even tenor of its success, and it bid fair to become the most popular line of steamers on the ocean. The effect of the recent catastrophe will naturally be to mar this rising popularity, and prevent timid persons from [illegible] themselves [illegible]

[illegible] mistaking the position of a vessel. We have not enough information as to what transpired between midnight, when the captain's watch ended, and two o'clock, when the vessel struck, to enable us to form an opinion as to the exact cause of the accident. At the time when the captain's watch ended, the "Atlantic" was judged to be about thirty-nine miles from Sambro-light. If this estimate was correct, there was no reason why two hours afterward, the vessel should be run on Meagher's rock, twenty-two miles west of Halifax. Either the first estimate was erroneous, or the officers who relieved the captain's watch were not sufficiently careful in navigating their vessel. But without the facts, it is impossible to accurately estimate the cause of the accident.

The terrible nature of the calamity, and the fearful loss of life involved, will render this one of the historical disasters of ocean traffic. It is fearful to contemplate the idea of seven hundred human beings suddenly plunged from calm slumber into the throes of death. Most of these represented the laboring class—were emigrants who had left their native land with buoyant hopes of brighter days in this country. A stormy and perilous voyage was nearly ended, and had it been day-ligh[illegible] they would have been in full sight of land where the vessel struck, and they were hurried into eternity. Friends and relatives at home who waited for word of their safe arrival, in order to follow in their footsteps, will be overwhelmed when the terrible intelligence reaches them of the disaster. In a hundred ways, such occurrences carry misfortune with them.

We hope arrangements will be promptly made for a rigid investigation of the causes of this disaster, in order that precaution may be taken against any recurrence of misfortune of this kind in the future. Captain Williams is a reputable officer of long experience, and we cannot think that he is chargeable with carelessness. But it is very difficult to see why a vessel, in full sight of a light, should have been run on the rocks. Even admitting that there was a miscalculation as to the distance, it is hard to imagine why, on a dark and stormy night, and with full knowledge that the ship was skirting a dangerous coast, unusual precaution should not have been taken to guard against accident. Yet it looks now as though the vessel was driven at a full speed to the very jaws of death.

LATER.

Fuller revelations of the causes and extent of the disaster to the White Star steamer Atlantic relieve some phases of the horror and develop other phases more darkly. About five hundred and fifty deaths are now reported as the actual number. This is some relief as compared with the first report, but is still terrible enough to command universal sorrow. The direct cause of the accident was the mistaking the Prospect for the Sambro light, which, without further explanation, seems like a piece of downright stupidity. It is well known that the various lights displayed for the guidance of mariners have individual peculiarities, no two located near each other, being alike. Hence it was not a mistake growing out of a misapprehension as to the vessel's position or speed, but an actual mistaking of one light for another it did not at all resemble. This at present, seems to us an unpardonable blunder. Captain Williams affirms that he purposed, in an hour, to change the vessel's course, showing that he had apprehensions of danger; the question comes up, why should the vessel have been driven forward at full speed, within the limits of known danger. The Nova Scotian coast is peculiarly dangerous to vessels, reefs and shoals projecting far out to sea,—yet through all these the Atlantic was driven at full speed to her destruction.

But the worst aspect of this disaster remains. It is now quite certainly ascertained that the Atlantic was not properly supplied with coal for her passage, owing probably to its high price at Liverpool. She was not unusually long on the passage, being but a little over nine days out, and yet she was short of coal. It cannot be pleaded that this was not anticipated, as she clearly ought to have had enough on board for a passage of from fifteen to twenty days. The Captain ought to have known just how much he had before starting—and probably did. From the large number of steerage passengers on board, the suspicion is entertained that a portion of space designed for coal was actually fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. Whether these surmises are correct or not, it is certain that there was not enough coal on board for the passage, and this was known to the officers before starting. The reason for the short supply is, of course, the high price at Liverpool, Thus, a culpable economy on the part of the company is chargeable with the destruction of nearly six hundred human beings.

The official investigation which has been ordered will develop, we hope, all the facts which may bear upon this disaster. But it is evident that the most stringent legislation is needed, in this country and England, for the protection of the lives of persons who go as passengers on board of vessels. A member of the English Parliament recently developed evidence showing that ship owners and packet companies very frequently display an utter disregard for human life, in their intense greed for money. There should be the most stringent legislation against this. In addition, however, to laws, there should be Government agents to see that the laws are enforced. For example, before a steamship or other vessel carrying passengers, is permitted to proceed to sea, she should be inspected by a Government officer, in order that her fitness for the passage might be ascertained. Had the Atlantic been inspected, she would not have been permitted, by an honest officer, to go to sea with but ten or eleven days' supply of coal on board, and this alone would have saved the disaster—as with fifteen days' supply of coal in her lockers she would have proceeded direct to New York. We hope this warning will be something more than a nine days' wonder. It ought to lead to stringent legislation of the right sort.

THE agent of the White Star Company telegraphs from Liverpool that the Atlantic had a full supply of coal on board, and ought to have been able to make New York, unless the consumption was largely in excess of the average. We elsewhere criticise this feature of Captain Williams' report, and are glad that there may be some explanation, serving to relieve the officers from culpability. Still, we hope a thorough investigation will be made, as if the Company is careful and liberal, its interests, as well as those of the public, require that the exact truth shall be known. Such a terrible affair should be thoroughly inquired into, that precautions may be taken against a recurrence.

THE JUDICIARY, RAILROADS, TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned until the 15th of April, in order to afford its members an opportunity of attending to home concerns that generally accumulate with all business and professional men about the first of April. Since the 7th of January, when the Convention reassembled in Philadelphia, the delegates have been remarkably industrious in attending to their duties. There have been no adjournments save from Saturday to Monday during the three months' session; an instance of industry by a deliberative body without many parallels. The delegates have certainly earned a breathing spell.

On Thursday last, important reports were submitted to the Convention by the committees on Declaration of Rights, on Legislature, on the Judiciary, on Railroads and Canals, and on Revenue and Taxation, embodying amendments proposed to the present Constitution under these several specifications. These reports very nearly complete the committee work of the Convention, and will enable the delegates on reassembling to resume their labors with the daylight of a completed task in the perspective. On Saturday morning we gave in full the Declaration of Rights, reported by Mr. MacConnell, of Pittsburgh, and we print elsewhere this morning full and careful abstracts of the articles reported on Judiciary, Railroads, and Taxation, the three most important subjects the Convention has to meet, now that the article on Legislation has passed through Committee of the Whole.

But few changes were made in the Bill of Rights. The preamble was amended by the insertion of the words in italics, recognizing the sovereignty of a Supreme Being, and reads as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in our future destiny*, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

The only changes made besides this, are adding to the section "That elections shall be free and equal," the provision, "And no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage;" also a provision that no law making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable in any suit, and that where an injury, caused by negligence or misconduct, results in death, the action shall survive. A minority report from the committee recommends that the right of trial by jury may be waived, and that in civil cases three-fourths may, under certain limitations, render a verdict. In cases of libel it is also recommended by the minority that the truth of a publication may be made a sufficient defense.

The changes in the Judiciary article are mainly the enlargement of the Supreme Court to nine judges, the erection of Circuit Courts of appellate and original jurisdiction, the consolidation of the District and Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and the change from an elective to an appointive system in the selection of judges of the Supreme Court; the judges to hold office twenty-one years, and two-thirds of the Senate to be necessary for their confirmation, after appointment by the Governor. The Circuit Court is to be an intermediate tribunal between the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, and is intended as a measure of relief and to promote the despatch of business. The Circuit Court will consist of eight judges elected over the State at large, will be presided over by a Supreme Judge, and exercise their appellate jurisdictions within six circuits. Appeals from this Court to the Supreme Court will lie in cases involving between $500 and $2,000, and also in all cases below $500 in amount, in which the opinion of the Circuit Court has not been unanimous or when any one of the Judges before whom the case was heard will certify that there is a question which ought to be submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Court. Where, in cases below $500, the Judges are unanimous or refuse so to certify, the opinion is to be conclusive. The Register's Court is abolished, and provision made for Orphans' Court Judges exercising the same powers and jurisdiction. Two of these Judges are to be elected in Allegheny county. The Judiciary article embodies important modifications of the present system, and will certainly afford the one hundred and three lawyers in the Convention texts for speeches that will exhaust the subjects and very likely the patience of the people.

The article on Railroads will be accepted as thorough and radical in the checks it proposes on the growing power of corporate monopolies. We recognize in its provisions the hand of one of our Allegheny county delegates (Mr. Thomas Howard), who has given the subject much consideration and has spent a great deal of time in gathering important details bearing on it. In the first place it requires from the Legislature a general railroad law, by which any corporation or individuals have the right to construct a railroad between any two points in the State; the consolidation, lease or purchase of competing and parallel lines is prohibited; no railroad can be leased for a longer period than twenty-five years unless with the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the stock, ratified by act of the Legislature; the business of mining and manufacturing is prohibited to common carriers, and they are debarred from acquiring or holding lands except to such an extent as may be necessary for their own business. Discrimination in freights or transportation charges against the people of this State is prohibited, and uniform rates for carrying freights and passengers are required. All railroads and canals are declared public highways; officers of such prohibited from engaging in the business of transporting or forwarding freight on the lines thereof, and in fact the creation of "fast freight" or "transportation companies," made impossible. Combinations between railroad and coal companies for an increase of transportation rates for the prices of mined or manufactured products are prohibited, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. A method of increasing capital stock is prescribed in connection with a retroactive clause declaring void all existing laws authorizing an increase of stock or bonds. In addition there are other restrictions. The report seems to be carefully up to the demands of the people, and we look for the most earnest and excited debates on it that will mark the Convention reports.

The article on Taxation, Revenue and Finance is also of great importance. All taxes must be uniform and levied and collected by general laws; exemptions are prohibited; no city shall become indebted (including present indebtedness) to a greater amount than six per cent. on its taxable property—counties two per cent., school districts two, and townships one per cent.; the sinking fund of the State is made inviolate for the extinguishment of the State debt until it is reduced below five millions of dollars. *The moneys of the State shall be kept at interest for the benefit of the State*, and quarterly statements are required of where such moneys are deposited, loaned and on what security. This puts an end to private speculation with the "unexpended balance."

When the Convention reassembles it will have plenty of work ready cut for its hands, in these reports, the main features of which we have here adverted to. They embody questions of lasting importance to the people, and we look for radical differences of opinion and earnest discussion on them. They bring up with great clearness and force questions of practical reform. We have no doubt on which side the people are ranged, and feel a great deal of confidence the Convention, in its action, will embody their wishes in the new Constitution.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION.

A few days since, a brief telegram from London announced the failure of the attempt on the part of Sir Bartle Frere, to persuade the Sultan of Zanzibar to break up the African slave trade. The movement was inspired by the English Government, and was partially the result of the representations of Dr. Livingstone, that little or nothing could be done toward the civilization of the people of Africa, so long as the slave trade was permitted. Persuasion was resorted to, because the English Government had entered into a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, under which he was permitted to keep up the slave trade along the coast of his dominions. He was not permitted to import or export slaves, but this, and all other provisions of the treaty, are evaded by the advantages afforded by the position of the Zanzibar sea coast, and its neighboring islands. Situated off the east coast of Africa, six degrees below the equator, the island of Zanzibar forms, with Pemba and other islands, the outworks of the Sultan's possessions on the main land, so that cargoes of slaves leaving the port of Kilwa, though intended for exportation, are assumed to be shipped to other parts of his dominions. There has been an annual export of twenty thousand slaves from Kilwa alone; and as not more than four thousand are needed yearly for Zanzibar,—some sixteen thousand are exported abroad. The manner in which slaves are obtained from Africa is exceedingly wasteful of life,—the trade of Zanzibar representing a loss of one hundred thousand lives a year.

The Arabs are the worst of the slave-trading class, and it was hoped that some impression might be made on the mind of the Sultan by showing him that he lost more by their lawless proceedings than he gained by the trade itself. Under an arrangement, forced on the Sultan several years since, he pays his brother, who holds away in Arabia, forty thousand dollars annually, as a sort of balancing of income. England proposed to assume this sum, if the Sultan would abrogate the slave trade, and Sir Bartle Frere's hopes of success depended very largely on this proposition. But the whole population of Zanzibar is interested in the traffic, which contributes very largely to their business prosperity. More than this, the Sultan declares himself innocent of all complicity in the trade, a pretense, doubtless, but one of the plausible ways of refusing to surrender the clause in the treaty forbidding the traffic.

It is impossible to say, at this time, how far England may feel bound by the treaty entered into with the wily Sultan, but the probabilities are that the claims of humanity, and the demands of other Christian powers, will lead to a positive demand that not a foot-hold shall be afforded for the traffic anywhere. There is ample evidence now, that there are portions of Africa which might be readily civilized and Christianized, if the slave trade were broken up. Many of the tribes are peaceable and quiet, and some of them have developed a decided aptitude for the arts of civilization. But the slave traders invade their towns, and murder and pillage follow, the result being that large portions of the country have been utterly depopulated. The impression of several years ago, that Africa is populated solely by wild and warlike tribes, whose delight is war, and whose condition is actually ameliorated by slavery, is only partially true. The tendency of many of the most prosperous tribes, if let alone, is to peace; and the Zanzibar slave trade is anything but a civilizing institution. We regret the failure of Frere's mission, but hope that all reserve will now be thrown aside, and force be used, rather than moral suasion. It is time the Sultan of Zanzibar and the cowardly Arabs should alike be compelled to know that the civilization of the world is utterly opposed to slave trading in any form or anywhere.

A BILL is before the Ohio Legislature fixing the salaries of its members at $800 for each regular session, $700 for each adjourned session, $5 a day for each called session, $3 for each 25 miles of travel, and providing for a deduction of $5 for each day's absence. The last provision is evidently very much needed, for absenteeism has been so prevalent during the present session that a quorum has been rather of a novelty.

STATE ITEMS.

MRS. BARNACLE, aged one hundred years, died in Cambria county last week.

GEO. L. MARIS has been appointed to the principalship of the West Chester State Normal School, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chandler.

THE flood in the Susquehanna has brought thousands of ducks to the islands in the vicinity of Harrisburg, but owing to the high winds which prevailed at the time boating was impossible, and sportsmen did not meet with much success.

ON the 24th ult., the house of Charles Sheller, of Donegal township, Washington county, was burned, with all its contents. Mr. S. was at a neighbor's house when one of the children ran to alarm him, but before he got home all was beyond hope.

THE Coroner's jury in the Snyder murder case, after an hour's deliberation, on Wednesday, rendered a verdict that Monroe Snyder came to his death by the effusion of blood upon the brain, caused by injuries received at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

THE body of the man found dead on the Pennsylvania Railroad, below Leaman Place, on Saturday morning, has been identified as Josiah M. Bidd, Louisville, Ky., who was traveling from that city, in company with his mother, to pay a visit to his sister in New York.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has eight convicts in the Allegheny penitentiary—three white males (Elmer Powelson, Wm. Forrester, and James R. Hutton), four colored males (Benjamin McClelland, John Fullum, Jerry Knight, and "Sut" Butler), and one colored female (Emily Brown).

THE Monongahela *Republican* says Mrs. Louis Buttermore, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., gave birth to child some six days ago, which is living yet, and seems healthy, which weighed when two days old, but twelve ounces. Its head is about as large as a double yolk hen's egg, and the baby is correspondingly wee.

PENNSYLVANIA may well be called the iron State, as its product in pig iron, bloom, forged and rolled iron, together with iron bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, nails, spikes, pipe and castings is set down at the sum of $128,191,907, in addition to which, machinery and boilers to the value of $29,268,153 are manufactured, besides nearly $7,000,000 worth of steel.

ON Saturday morning, March 15th, the dwelling of Valentine Sargent, in West Bethlehem township, Washington county, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the contents, the only articles saved being a sewing machine and bedstead. The flames had obtained such headway before discovery that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. It is supposed the conflagration originated from the grate. The loss is estimated at between $2,500 and $3,000, on which there is no insurance.

THE Greensburg *Herald* says: The remains of an unknown man were discovered in the Conemaugh river, near Blairsville intersection, on Sabbath last, by a little girl. The remains were those of a well developed man, smooth face and very dark hair. He had on a light pair of pants, white shirt, black undercoat and black overcoat. The clothes were very much torn, and the body was covered with bruises. The back part of the head was caved in, it is supposed from contact with the rocks and ice. It is supposed that the body had been in the water a considerable length of time. Nothing was found upon the body which would lead to identification. The deceased was supposed to be about 40 to 45 years of age. The remains were found on the Indiana side of the river, and were decently buried.

TWO YOUNG MEN of Susquehanna Depot, Wayne county, named respectively Frank Brue and Michael Drooney, had an altercation on Saturday last, which resulted fatally to Drooney. The circumstances of the case are these: Both have been trying to keep the company of a young lady of the place. Drooney got the better of Brue, and while the former was walking out with his lady love on Sunday night, Brue with insulting language to his rival. Tuesday afternoon Drooney met Brue and had some words with him. As he left Brue caught up a bottle that was filled with oxalic acid, and started after Drooney. Just as he got to him, Drooney partially turned round, and as he turned Brue struck him with the bottle on the left temple and across the left cheek, cutting a deep gash in his face and smashing in his forehead. The acid ran into the wound, as the bottle was broken into a thousand pieces. He was taken home and died of his injuries shortly after. Brue left town, but it is reported that he has since been captured.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Lutheran church at Alliance was dedicated last week.

COL. C. A. SHEPARD died at Pomeroy on the 29th. He served in the 178d Ohio Regiment.

DR. JACOB KIRBY, a much respected citizen of Hillsboro, aged 74 years, died on Wednesday.

ONE Livingstone is creating an excitement in Wayne county preaching against secret societies.

OHIO stands next to New York, among the States, as an exhibitor in the coming Vienna Exposition.

FREDERICK DEWEY, for over fifty years a resident of Kent, Portage county, died recently at the age of seventy-five.

OVER 9,000 letters are sent from Ashtabula post office, each week. Sally is the post mistress. She is a soldier's widow.

J. R. BEERS, a Columbus citizen, has been put in jail, in Paris, France, for assaulting an officer of the French army in a political squabble.

THE Republicans of Lawrence county, Ohio, are talking of General William H. Enochs, of Ironton, as the next Republican nominee for Attorney General.

WILLIAM D. WILSON, probably the most extensive cattle grazer and largest land owner in Ohio, died of erysipelas, at his home in Madison county, Wednesday.

BROWNSVILLE.

All Fool's Day—Death—That Church Question—Local Option, &c., &c.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 1, 1873.

MOVING DAY.

All the drays, carts, wagons, &c., were busily engaged to-day aiding in the usual "flitting" that must necessarily take place upon "All Fool's Day."

DEATH.

Mrs. Bar, wife of Henry Bar, Esq., died Sunday evening. Mr. Bar has been very unfortunate where he came to Brownsville, which is about a year since. He has lost two of his family by death.

LOCAL OPTION.

Yesterday was a grand day for saloon keepers and beer drinkers. Every other man that navigated the streets seemed to be under the impression that the pavement was trying to strike him in the face. As it was the last drunk, we have no word of reproof. R.

Butler Oil Field.

We gather these notes of this oil district from the latest returns to the *Oilman's Journal*.

FAIRVIEW.

A well was struck on Saturday last on the Patton farm, half a mile southwest of Fairview, which started up at about 200 barrels. The farm, together with the well, is owned by McKinney & Nesbitt.

A well was struck on the Faul Troutman farm, some miles southwest of Fairview, on Saturday of last week, which is represented as one of the largest in the entire district. It is said, on first commencing to flow, a 250 barrel tank was filled in about eight hours; but this is a greater yield than the well can be expected to keep up. Vandegrift & Foreman are the owners.

A large tank at the A. S. Harrington well, burst last Tuesday night letting the oil run down into Bear Creek.

GREECE CITY.

The Tabor & McFarland well still yields 300 barrels daily. It has changed hands twice this week. Phillips Brothers bought it from Tabor & McFarland, and then sold it to two gentlemen from Virginia, for $40,000.

The old well is yielding about 70 barrels per day.

The Clemminger well, just above the old one, continues to yield 200 barrels. It is supposed to have tapped the old well, as it decreased immediately. The other wells in the vicinity have dropped off considerably, but are still paying wells.

The Weather.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In our March indications we stated they were indescribable, being so changeable and erratic. The month has proven one of the most variable, windy and stormy, with a few soft spring days, succeeded by sudden violent storms, of any preceding month.

RECORD.

From February 26th to March 28th, twenty-two cloudy and variable days; nine of rain, six of snow and seven of sunshine; average daily thermomometer, 35; short high winds, prevalent west and northwest; rain and melted snow, 3 30-100 inches; daily average of the river, 8.75 feet; 66 records out of 93; the wind was southwest, west and northwest; average barometer, 29; maximum thermometer on the 15th, 56; minimum on the 5th, 9 7-10.

The indications from the 28th of March to the 26th of April, if as correct as in March, point to a very stormy, high windy, rainy month, with a few feathery snow northwest windy days, with a few soft spring days, as a prelude to a rain storm.

Cloudy and variable days, twenty-one; rain, fourteen; snow or snow and rain, four; sunshine and fair, nine. So far, everything is in good order for a good agricultural season, and good health for the community. The gauntlet to run is the frost, following long rain storms, and an excess of rain in April is liable to be succeeded by a dry July or August. G. A.

PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1873.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

The Steamship Atlantic Goes Down with One Thousand Persons on Board.

OVER 500 SOULS FIND A WATERY GRAVE.

STATEMENTS BY THE OFFICERS AND A PASSENGER.

A Terrible Tale of Suffering.

Full Particulars of the Accident to the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The White Star steamer Atlantic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool for New York, while coming into this port for coal, struck on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck. Of about one thousand souls on board upwards of seven hundred were drowned.

The third officer, Brady, arrived in this city this evening. He says the Atlantic left Liverpool on the 20th of March, with upwards of nine hundred steerage passengers and fifty cabin passengers. The steamer experienced boisterous weather during the passage, but all went well until noon on Monday, the 31st of March, when the supply of coal became nearly exhausted. The Captain determined to put into Halifax. The captain and third officer were on deck until midnight. The position was then judged to be Sambro light, bearing N. N. W. thirty-nine miles. The captain then went into his chart room, leaving orders to be called if there was any change in the vessels position. Brady went to bed the same time as the captain. The next thing that he remembers is that he was thrown out of his bunk, and he felt the ship strike several times. He then rushed on deck and found the Captain and officers there, and the deck full of passengers. He got an axe and commenced to clear away a boat. The Captain and other officers were busy doing the same thing. Brady got his boat out and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. Just at that moment the steamer fell over on her beam ends and sank. Only one boat had been got out, and that was carried down by the steamer, and all in it were lost. Brady scrambled into the mizzen rigging, which was above water, and seeing that he could do nothing there, he then went forward and unwove the balliards, being assisted by Quartermaster's Speakman and Owen. Brady then took the balliards and threw them to a rock, and then a line was hauled ashore and a number of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....S. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	7 25
Clubs of ten	14 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118⅛.

THE Legislature has finally determined to adjourn, *sine die*, on Thursday next.

THE gas strike in New York seems to be extending—the employes of the Manhattan Company being about to strike.

THE Prince of Wales is evidently giving attention to his Masonic duties. He was yesterday installed Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

TOLEDO, Columbus, and Cincinnati carry joy to the hearts of the Democracy by electing the Democratic ticket in their several limits. The *Post*'s roosters had an airing yesterday over the result in Connecticut. To-day they will probably have another breath of air.

THE report of Colonel Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, shows that road to be in a very prosperous condition. The total receipts were $2,239,-159.33. Total expenses, $1,278,425.82, showing a net profit of $960,683.51, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade roads. This is an excellent showing, and indicates the coming prosperity of the company, when its improvements are complete.

THE Connecticut election clearly illustrates the value of hopeless side movements, as affecting the success of parties. The State is a close one at any time, but the prohibitionists were pleased to think that their interests would be better promoted by independent nominations, than by affiliating with either of the great political organizations. As a result, the Democracy are triumphant, and it remains to be seen whether the prohibition interests will be furthered as a result. We are disposed to think that some very healthful repenting will be in order soon.

IN our reference yesterday to the death of some fifteen hundred cattle at East Liberty, we were not, possibly, sufficiently careful in guarding our references. The railroad company, and its employes, as we understand, are not responsible for the seeming cruelty, or the real loss. The owners of cattle transported are, we think, responsible for their stock, while in transit, the railroad authorities simply furnishing the cars and motive power. They do not, however, assume the care of the stock, that being left to the owners. We are particular to mention this, that the blame may rest where it originally belongs.

THE *Dispatch*'s new editor seems to be in a bad way. He proved his inability to comprehend current political questions by offering a reply to the queries of the *Post*, so supremely silly that that journal found but little difficulty in "puncturing" it very badly, despite the "numerousness" of its pretensions. And now he confesses his inability to comprehend some of our statements, and launches at them, as an original epithet—"Muddy Stream of Vague Words." We confess that we are very nearly crushed by the weight of this ponderous epithet. It must have required a very weighty editor to hurl it. In the meantime we beg to assure our overburdened cotemporary that its failure to comprehend the meaning of a very plain statement is not accepted in this community as a proof that such statement is either vague or muddy. It is unfortunately true, that neither the political morals nor the intellectual ability of the *Dispatch*, are rated very high now-a-days. The first stands at—twenty cents a line,—the other at what some one has termed "the line of obesity."

THE refusal of the Courts to recognize the right to female suffrage has received another illustration in the Philadelphia Courts. As offsetting this announcement we also record the fact that Miss Matilda Hindman, of this city, has been made the General Agent of the Association for promoting woman suffrage. She is a talented lady, and can present her cause ably and agreeably to the public. We sometimes incline to think that certain reforms had as well be granted at the outset, as they have a basis of right, and are sure ultimately to prevail. Many a wilder scheme than that of securing the right to women to vote has been successfully developed in this country, simply because it was founded in right. So far as the abstract merits of the question are concerned, the argument undoubtedly is with the suffragans, and just because this is the case, they will ultimately succeed. The advantages of delay and agitation, however, are that they serve to infuse the popular mind with the subject under agitation and to tone up the sense of the people. We are glad that the work of agitation, so natural and necessary, is committed to such able hands as those of Miss Hindman.

THE GAS STRIKE.

New York City is having the benefit of a strike among the employes of one of the gas companies. The lower part of the city was in darkness on Monday night, and no limit can be given as to the duration of the contest. Some of the Italian refugees whose poverty stricken condition, a short time since excited such general commiseration, were tried as workmen; but the effect on their spirits was so sad, that two of their number incontinently committed suicide. The worst phase of the strike is the lawlessness and violence manifested by the strikers. The general impression seems to be that the company is largely at fault for the present condition of things; although the operatives are blamed for not having made more effort to reconcile their views with those of the Gas Company. Unless the difficulty is speedily remedied, it will be exceedingly unfortunate, as the portion of the city affected is the one having a vast amount of wealth of a very portable character. It seems to be among the certainties of the future that laws must be enacted to regulate the differences between employers and employes. When public interests are involved in the disputes between labor and capital, neither party in the struggle has the right to imperil public property,—the Government Sub-Treasury at New York being included in the darkened district—nor, for that matter the property of a large number of individuals. Where this is the case, as in the New York gas strike, there should be a law compelling both parties to submit to arbitration, temporarily at least. This entire subject is involved in difficulty, we confess, but this chiefly centres in the stubbornness of the contending parties. It is hard to lay down principles that will closely apply. Admit that labor is a commodity, or as a correspondent puts it, a man owns himself, and if it follows that he does not violate law, he has a right to do what he will with himself. Yet, in the case referred to, a body of laborers, each of whom acted on this idea, refused suddenly to work, and thereby a portion of a populous city was put in peril.

On the other hand, the Gas Company represented a certain amount of capital, over which it exerted as real a control and possessed as real an ownership as the operatives have of themselves. It refused to accede to the demands of the workmen, as it had a perfect right to do, in this view of the case, thereby impelling the strike. For it cannot be said that the workmen must be the yielding party continually, or that the responsibility for the city's peril was wholly their's—else the company had only to persist in refusing to accede to their demand to gain its point entirely. Inasmuch as it did refuse with a knowledge of the impending strike, it shares with the men the responsibility for the public peril. Now what is to be done? This case is like many others, where strikes occur,—only the principles involved are more clearly defined. Cannot a remedy be found?

We strongly incline to the opinion that a law might very properly be framed appointing certain officials in cities or counties, a Board of Arbitrators in cases of proposed strikes, to whom shall be submitted a full statement of the views of the contending parties, and whose decision shall govern. It is difficult to imagine anything better, and unless something of the kind is done, we have only to continue the present growing evil of strikes. Certainly there should be a recognition of the fact that in most instances where strikes occur, there is a third party in interest—the general public. Often the greatest evils are inflicted on persons innocent of any complicity in the pending trouble. This should be avoided, and as a means of doing this, we offer the above suggestion. It recognizes all the essential rights of the several parties at issue, and will generally result in exact justice to all. At all events it will be much better than this growing evil of strikes.

HIGH AND WARD SCHOOLS.

We have, within a brief time, offered, in a kindly spirit, some criticisms on what we deemed the unfortunate management of the High School, as respects the variety of branches taught, and the lack of homogeneity between it and the Ward Schools. We now propose to offer some suggestions as to the manner in which both it and the Ward Schools may be benefited. The theory of a High School is, that it shall take a child at the time of leaving the Ward School, and carry it directly forward in its studies until it shall finish the High School course. That is,—supposing the child to have made a certain advancement in mathematics, geography, grammer, drawing, history, or other study, it is expected that the High School will continue to advance it, adding new branches as the course may demand. But it is *not* expected that instruction in the High School shall have no reference to the studies pursued in the Ward Schools. This, in brief, is the usual design of a High School. It follows, from this, that if these relations are observed, the High School may exert a very decided influence on the standard of education in our various Ward Schools. The higher the standard of examination for entrance to the High School is made, the more thorough and advanced will be the course of instruction in the Ward Schools.

To our mind, the great mission of the High School is in just this direction. Comparatively few children receive the advantages of the High School direct, and hence the importance of that institution exerting an influence on the ward schools, to elevate them steadily, certainly, and according to a well digested plan. In one sense, this is its greatest mission; and while care is taken with its maungement, as though it were a separate and independent institution,—constant reference should also be had to its influence on the minor schools, in order that they may be trained to a higher and better standard. One of the criticisms somewhat earnestly urged against the High School, at times is, that it entirely overlooks this feature of its mission. Its course of study is made up for itself alone, it is claimed, and hence those who desire to enter the High School must be trained especially for it. In New York entrance to the High School is made to depend, not upon a special, but a competitive examination,—those most intelligent and advanced in the regular course of study being promoted to the High School. In that city, the High School forms only a feature of a graded system of instruction,—the children entering the Ward schools at their lowest grade, and being regularly promoted according to merit,—the highest promotion being the High School. Here, as we understand it, admission to the High School depends upon a specific examination,—the same in kind as Colleges require,—and that ability to pass that examination is the condition of admittance. The difference between the two plans is, that in one case, the entire school system is linked together, in the other, the High and Ward schools are two distinct organizations. The effect of this difference is necessarily very marked. In one case, every child that enters a ward school is made to feel that it is a candidate for the High School, and is stimulated to seek that promotion. In the other case, which is ours, entrance to the High School is a question for the parent first to determine, and then if the child is to go there, a special cramming must take place. We submit that our system is a bad one. The competitive plan will stimulate a better average than we now have.

Particularly, it should be the aim of the High School to bring the standard of instruction in the ward schools steadily up. Much progress has been made of late years in the scope and manner of school instruction. Studies that were not thought of for public schools twenty years ago, are now regularly taught. Blackboard drawing, designed to illustrate botanical and other studies, and music, vocal and instrumental, are among the latest features of public school study. Their popularity and success prove the feasibility of having the scope of Ward school instruction greatly extended. We are decidedly of the opinion that our public school system ought to be so extended as to do away with all necessity for private schools. There are many reasons which may be urged in behalf of this view; not the least among which is the fact that equality of intercourse in education accords with the genius of our institutions. The fear has often been expressed, by persons of keen intelligence, that private schools, by aiding to develop a wealth caste, would do much toward building up an aristocracy in this country. Whether this view be correct or not—it is certainly true that our public schools should afford every educational advantage that can be provided at all. We believe the time will speedily come when this will be the case; in the meantime we hold that the High School can do much toward elevating the Ward Schools. It can do this, by requiring a higher standard of proficiency, from year to year, as a condition of entrance; by requiring that the elementary branches of *all* the studies taught in the High Schools, shall be taught in the Ward schools. In these two particulars, at least, it can greatly aid in the direction mentioned.

One of the results of this course will be to benefit itself. If, for example, those who enter the High School are as far advanced as they now are when they have been there six months, it will follow that just that amount of time will be gained for advance study. This theory could be carefully carried forward, as time and experience might suggest. The effect would be, the steady elevation of the Ward schools, and a broader mission for the High School. While in the line of suggestion, we take the liberty of intimating to the Board of Control that if they were to furnish the press a fair idea of such action on their part as would prove of interest to the public, they might thus establish pleasant relations with the people generally, and prepare the way for a larger appreciation of their work.

THE armies of Europe have altogether 10,000 pieces of artillery, of which Germany has 1,764, Russia 1,736, and Austria 948. Norway boasts only of 72, while Switzerland has 400.

PERSONAL.

THE wife of a Fort Dodge laboring man has recently become heir to $38,000.

SENATOR SUMNER gains his strength very slowly. He will not return to Massachusetts until June.

PERE HYACINTHE and the Bishop of Poictiers are each trying to abate the other in Geneva, Switzerland.

BLEAKLEY was insane, they say, when he killed Maud Merrill, and his counsel ask for time to send over to Ireland to prove it.

REV. MRS. VAN COTT has so many calls to preach that she always says "No" whenever she sees a man with a white neckcloth approaching her.

ERASTUS CORNING, son of the late Erastus Corning, of Albany, the railroad magnate, is to be married in May to Miss Mary, daughter of Amasa J. Parker.

DR. LIVINGSTONE purposes—according to Stanley's statement—tearing himself away from the monkeys and bogs and things and coming home this year.

QUEEN VICTORIA has written a letter of condolence to the bereaved widow and family of the late Rev. Dr. Guthrie—lamenting the loss of a man so good and so useful.

IT IS rumored (says the writer of the *Guardian*'s "Table-Talk") that Dr. Lushington's secret about Lord Byron has not died with him, and will be made public before long.

MISS NETTIE W. CRONISE, of Tiffin, O., was admitted to the bar in that city, on Friday, Judges Pillars, Latty and Jackson presiding. She studied law in that city, and is the pioneer female lawyer in Ohio.

THE engagement of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Czar, will be made public from Sorrento, shortly after the Empress' arrival in that place, and the betrothed couple will meet there.

A DESPATCH from Belgrade to London announces the death of Milivoj Blasnavatz, Minister of War and Public Construction, and President of the Servian Cabinet Council. He was head of the Executive of Servia during the minority of the present Prince Milan.

MISS AMANDA VANCIL, a school teacher in Indiana, has made $70,000 by investing her salary in United States bonds, and now there is a manifest disposition among the impecunious youth of Indiana to invest Miss Amanda Vancil with the United States bonds of matrimony.

THE following item is going the rounds: Pauline Lucca, having obtained her divorce from her husband, Lieutenant Baron Von Rahden, is now to be married to a Major in the Second Regiment of the Guards, Herr Von Walloven, who has with the view already resigned his commission, and will shortly arrive in America. Like the Baron, Herr Von Walloven was also severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and removed by Frau Lucca from the field hospital to her residence, where she nursed him by the side of her first husband.

THE Pennsylvania Senate contains 19 lawyers, 3 farmers, 1 manufacturer, 1 editor, 1 painter, 1 doctor, 1 banker, 1 conveyancer, 1 miller, 1 iron worker, 2 merchants, and 1 "gentleman." The House of Representatives is composed of 20 lawyers, 19 farmers, 12 merchants, 8 "gentlemen," 5 doctors, 4 lumber men, 3 real estate agents, 2 editors, 2 carpenters, 2 manufacturers, 2 coal operators, 2 clerks, 1 awning maker, 1 mechanic, 1 miner, 1 stone cutter, 1 brewer, 1 saddler, 1 politician, 1 machinist, 1 blacksmith, 1 bookkeeper, 1 railroad contractor, 1 printer, 1 tobacconist, 1 iron worker, 1 plumber, 1 bricklayer, 1 boat builder, 1 mining engineer, and 1 banker.

MR. JOHN ROYER, an octogenarian compositor of Phœnixville, Pa., lately set up in forty minutes the subjoined modest contribution to the proposed type metal monument to the late Horace Greeley: "He was born in Limerick township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1793. I commenced my apprenticeship at Norristown in 1813. I served during the war of that period, and subsequently worked in Norristown, then again at Washington, Pottsville, Allentown, Philadelphia, and Phœnixville. In the four latter places I published newspapers. I have worked almost continuously at the printing business during those sixty-one years, and offer this my tribute of respect, as from probably the oldest printer in Pennsylvania to the erection of a monument to the memory of Horace Greeley, the greatest journalist America has ever produced.—JOHN ROYER."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE" has been published in Vienna in the Servian language.

AN Illinois newspaper styles sensational clergymen performers on the moral trapeze.

OUR 69,000 miles of railways cost about $3,447,638,749. England had to pay nearly as much for the building of 16,000 miles.

THE Norristown *Register* runs up the names of Hendricks and Hancock as Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in 1876.

THE heathen Chinese of California are getting tired of a rat diet, and have commenced to manufacture pot-pies of the sable and unsavory crow.

THE ancient habitation in Raleigh, N. C., in which ex-President Andrew Johnson was born, has just been torn down to give place to local improvements.

THE immigration from Ireland to the United States has been decreasing of late years, while that from England, Germany and Scandinavia is annually increasing.

THE spiritualists of our different cities have just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reception of the first messages from the world of spirits by the Fox girls, at Rochester, N. Y.

THE latest cure for consumption is from Germany, and consists of raw beef and onions cut fine. It is said also to act as a specific for love sickness, and will develop incipient longings for divorce in any well regulated family.

FORTAKING a corpse out of the coffin and rolling it in the mud a resurrectionist of Glasgow, Scotland, has been fined $4.20, the lightness of the penalty being accounted for by the fact that that the corpse was that of his mother-in-law.

IN THE neighborhood of Saginaw Bay, including what is known as Saginaw Valley district, communicating with Lake Huron, 72,000,000 shingles were manufactured in the year 1872; also 17,000,000 hoops, 4,000,000 headings and 14,000,000 staves.

A FARMER'S daughter out West received a hairy poodle dog as a present from a friend in New York. The unsophisticated damsel wrote back thanking her friend for the present, and saying that she found it very handy, when tied to a stick, to clean the windows with.

MRS. POYNTER, who committed suicide at Elizabeth, Ky., the other day, did not mean to poison herself to death, but just enough to frighten a former lover into paying her a sum of money. People who play with poison to get up a first-class scare, should be careful not to take too large a dose.

A MASSACHUSETTS woman appeared at the shop where her husband is employed, a short time ago, and apologetically said: "Jim is not well. You must excuse him from coming to work to-day. He and I had a little difficulty at the breakfast table this morning, and he won't be able to work this week."

A RURAL LADY in getting on a train at the Danbury station, Saturday, was polite enough to knock at the car door. The brakeman managed to contort his visage into a semblance of gravity until he got the door open, and then he precipitately adjourned. He said he thought he would laugh his head off before he got through with it.

MR. LAIRD, before the Canadian Privy Council, gives the following as the cost of public works projected by the Dominion: $10,000,000 to complete the Inter-Colonial Railroad; $30,000,000 more for the Pacific Road; $20,000,000 for the enlargement of the Canadian canals; $5,000,000 to build the Bay Verte Canal; $14,000,000 for sundry other expenditures; in all $79,000,000.

A MALE infant now six weeks old has been born to Henry and Mary Austin, of Starr street, Phœnixville, Pa., with the following singular absence of parts: The right arm, fore arm and scapula (shoulder blade) are missing, the hand is fixed in the muscles of the shoulder a little nearer the breast bone than an arm should be, and it has only the thumb, third and little finger—the first and second fingers being wanting. In all other respects the child is healthy, well formed and vigorous.

LAST Saturday week, John B. Dilworth, a farmer living a short distance from the Chester county line, in Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, met with an accident which caused his death soon after. He was hauling some provender from his barn with a horse and cart, when the wind blew the barn door shut and frightened the horse. Mr. Dilworth and a colored man seized the horse by the bridle, but the bridgeway where the horse was coming down was quite steep, and before the could stop the animal Mr. Dilworth stepped into a hole which caused him to lose his hold of the horse and fell down, the wheel of the cart passing over his body, tearing out several of his ribs and otherwise injuring him internally. He was removed to his house in an insensible condition and medical aid summoned, when he revived; but he soon grew worse and died the following Thursday.

THE A. V. R. R.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—President's Report—A Clear Statement of Facts.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company held their annual meeting of Stockholders at their building, corner of Pike and Eleventh streets. Henry Wheeler, Esq., of Philadelphia, was chosen to preside, and N. P. Sawyer, Esq., acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The report of the President, Mr. Phillips was then read. The following is the report:

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN—Your managers respectfully submit to you the following statements and report of the business of your railroad during 1872:

The earnings and expenses for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1872, were as follows:

The receipts were:

From Freights	$1,584,317 20
From Passengers	502,739 14
From Express	12,600 09
From Mails	22,505 29
From Rents	4,353 67
From Miscellaneous	33,244 12
Total	$2,239,159 33

The expenses were:

For Conducting Transportation	$ 330,846 53
For Motive Power	352,604 84
For Maintenance of Way	341,622 59
For Maintenance of Cars	118,971 18
For General Expenses	134,400 73
Total	$1,278,475 87

It will be perceived from the above statements that the gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1872, were $2,239,159.33.

The operating expenses for the same period were $1,278,475.87. Leaving the net earning of your road for 1872, $960,683.51. Showing an increase over the previous year of $127,-681.03.

It will be preceived that the net earnings for the year 1872 (amounting to $960,683.51) are amply sufficient to pay the annual interest on the entire bonded debt of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade Roads, without having as yet received any income from the latter road.

The expense of working the road have been 57 1-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, being an increase on last year caused principally by the unusual severity of the Winter.

It will be observed that the Company have been called upon to make large expenditures during the past year for the equipment and operating of your road, and for construction and maintenance of way, for the details of which you are referred to the full and satisfactory report of the General superintendent and Chief Engineer.

The bonded debt of your company remains without material change, as set forth in the last report published by your Board; for full details thereof you are referred to the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor, which are herewith submitted. A large amount of construction work has been done along the line of the road during the past year. The work done embraces the completion of a double track, wrought-iron Lauvie truss bridge over the Kiskiminis, 726 feet in length, being a substantial structure, highly creditable to the Keystone Bridge Company, which erected the bridge and super structure; the building of a double track boiler plate bridge, of two spans, over Plum Run; the general repairs upon the bridge crossing the Allegheny river at Brady's Bend; masonry, consisting of arched culverts and box culverts; grading for depots, sidings, &c.; the building and extension of passenger, freight and water stations; the replacing of trestle work with solid embankments; the erection of turn tables at Clarion bridge and South Oil City; almost the entire rebuilding of the important bridge span lying on the high-way river at Oil City; the laying down of about eleven miles by sliding connected with the main line; distribution and laying of a large quantity of new rails, together with various other miner improvements, found to be necessary in order to add to the safety of your road.

The increasing tonnage upon your road demanding greater facilities than it is possible to provide over a single track, your Manager though proper that another track should be constructed from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Red Bank, their connecting with the Low Grade road.

The additional track thus authorized has already been completed from Pittsburgh to Hulton, a distance of twelve miles, and that portion of the second track extending from Hulton to Red Bank has been put under contract, and will be built as rapidly as the means of your Company will permit.

The location of the Plum Creek Branch was commenced early in the summer of 1871, and completed in December of that year.

Leaving the main line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Verona, the route of this branch passes up the valley of Plum Creek through valuable coal fields in Penn township. The main track was completed to the first coal works and sidings laid down, and has already shipped therefrom on and after the first of October, 1872. The total length of the line and sidings finished is 9 3-10 miles. Located and built in order to reach and develop valuable coal mines, this branch gives satisfactory promise of fair profits in the future upon the cost of its construction.

During the summer of 1872, it became known to your Board that the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company were willing to dispose of a controlling interest which it held in the stock of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, and had already commenced negotiations for the sale of the same to a rival company.

Impressed with the great importance of preventing the stock from passing into the possession of parties whose interests might be adverse to your company, the President immediately opened negotiations for its purchase, and on the 8th day of August, 1872, a contract was closed by which the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company became owner of a sufficient amount of this stock to give your company control of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and it is now operated by your company.

By the purchase thus made your company is effectually protected from all prejudicial interference by rival interests in the future management of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

The route selected for the Low Grade starts from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Driftwood, crosses the Sinnamahoning and Bennett's branch, and follows along the hills on the south side of the valley, passing through Caledonia Point twenty feet above high water mark from Driftwood by a tunnel four hundred and twenty-five feet long, crosses Bennett's branch twice on Section 25, and continues along the south side of the valley to the Summit on Section 39, where it passes through the hill which forms the dividing ridge between the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers by a tunnel 1,950 feet long. The elevations of the road bed at this point is 1,449 feet above tide level. The line connects with the Allegheny Valley at the junction of the Red Bank creek with the Allegheny river, a distance of one hundred and ten miles from Driftwood.

There is a tunnel five hundred and five feet long at Anthony's Neck on Section 92 and over six hundred feet through Long Point on Section 101. In June, 1871, contracts were made for the gradation and masonry of the heavier sections of the work, which were commenced at once, and the remaining sections were placed under contract from time to time as the progress upon the heavier work made it available. The summer and fall of 1871 were very favorable for putting in the foundations of the bridges.

The large amount of railroad construction going on throughout the country during the past two years made labor scarce and high priced, and much difficulty has been experienced in keeping a sufficient force upon the work. A portion of the line is also difficult of access, making it necessary to haul food, provisions, tools, &c., a distance of forty miles from the railroad stations at Mahoning, Clearfield and St. Mary's. But notwithstanding the difficulties of the position in which contractors were placed, they have generally made good progress with their work.

On December 31st, 1872, all the masonry between the Summit and Allegheny river was completed, except a short bridge east of Brookville, which would require about three weeks to finish when the weather should be favorable. East of the Summit all foundations are in, and two months in the spring will complete the masonry. The bridges on this portion of the road are mostly framed and raised, and the material for the balance is being delivered and framed for raising as the track advances.

The track laying is now in progress, about thirty miles being already laid from the main line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad eastward. Satisfactory progress has been made upon the Summit tunnel, it being nearly ready for arching. No good building stone being found in the neighborhood of this tunnel, it became necessary to procure stone at a point some distance west of the Summit.

The prospective advantages and value of the line known as the Low Grade Road, is spoken of in high terms. Your Managers think that they will be ready to open that portion of your road extending from the mouth of Red Bank to New Bethlehem, a distance of twenty-one miles, by the middle of April. They expect to reach Brookville, a further distance of about twenty miles, by the first of June, and the Summit tunnel, a further distance of twenty-four miles, by the 1st of July, and they hope to complete the line through to Driftwood, where it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by the Middle of September or the 1st of October, 1873.

Your managers cannot close their report without expressing satisfaction at the earnest endeavors made by each head of department in your Company's organization to discharge, to the fullest extent, the duties which they severally owe to your Company.

By order of the Board.

W. PHILLIPS, President.

The report was approved and ordered to be printed, together with the report of the Superintendent, Chief Engineer and Treasurer.

On motion it was resolved to go into an election for a Board of Managers for the ensuing year. Messrs. Edward Gregg, D. Landis, and F. F. Howley, being duly qualified, were selected to hold the election. The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as Managers: Wm. Phillips, Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. K. Nimick, J. Patton Lyon, B. F. Jones, F. R. Brunot, and James Park, Jr. The meeting then adjourned.

If members of Congress can't live on their regular pay, why are they so anxious to get to Congress? They could starve more decently at home. And then, again, why should the Capitol be turned into a national poor-house?

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Shaler, Solicitor.

A FEW days ago, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, Etienne Buislay made the ascent in his Montgolfier or hot air balloon from Woodward's Gardens. The wind blew the balloon toward the northeastern portion of the city, and when nearly over the new mint, about one mile high, the hot air condensed suddenly, and the balloon began to descend with frightful velocity, which increased as it neared the earth. It fell directly on a lamp-post in the Bagley place, near the junction of Dupont and O'Farell streets, demolishing the glass lantern completely. Buislay jumped on the roof of a house just before the balloon struck, and escaped uninjured beyond a slight scratch on the scalp.

THE English papers give this case of cruelty to animals and its punishment: Mrs. Elizabeth Coffey, being much annoyed by fowls, caught a hen which had fled into her house, and mangled its head in a cruel manner by cutting off the comb with a table knife. Mr. Partridge, the Southwark Police Magistrate, has sent Mrs. Coffey to two months hard labor in Wandsworth House of Correction, withholding from her the option of paying a fine.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden time? Do they not sing it still? Then be careful if you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all the complexion. With a soft, peachlike, complexion a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble—a perfect one if one be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications, for remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice, and be astonished at the effects. Ask those who have used them if they do not. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.,

Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock	$100 000
Privilege to Increase to	500 000

SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARGO T, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Gross, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prosp ctus, Charter and additional info mation may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

S. M. KIER, 369 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARGO T, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitt.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relative to Allegheny County, approved March 20th, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs, and T wnships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1873,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1873.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Treasurer of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. d3S

THE

Best Sewer Pipe in the World

IS MANUFACTURED BY THE

AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,

From a compound of the celebrated clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as Glass.

Satisfactory as to quality is made to the City Engineer of Chicago, where the Pipe manufactured at the Works of the Akron Company has been in use for seventeen years. Reference is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 4 in. to 24 inches in caliber, with socket or Ring Joints for conducting water or sewers, constantly on hand at the branch offices of the Company, corner LEWIS AVENUE and TENTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.

Also a full stock of superior Flue Linings, Chimney Flues and Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Tile, Roofing and Paving Cements.

Send or call for Price List.

C. C. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,

CHIMNEY FLUES

And Chimney Tops.

HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

NEW WALL PAPERS,

AT

W. P. MARSHALL'S,
191 LIBERTY STREET.

A Ship,
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
95 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

Thursday, April 3, '73

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

New Dress Goods.
New Black Goods.
New Striped Goods.
New Black Alpacas.
New Black Silks.
New Japanese Silks.
New Dress Silks.
Black Cashmeres.
Drap De Etes.
Drap De Almas, Shawls.
Scarfs, Suits, &c.

BLACK ALPACAS

AT LOW PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA, of HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years	$39,000,000.00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months	9,000,000.00
Assets, March 1, 1873	$5,980,867.46

Orient Ins. Co.,	Assets	$ 700,000
Ætna Ins. Co., N. Y.,	"	300,000
Standard Ins. Co., N. Y.,	"	300,000
Penn Ins. Co., Phil.,	"	300,000
Alp. Ins. Co., Erie,	"	350,000
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co	"	35,000,000

S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,

And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
137 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

THE FOURTH CINCINNATI

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

WILL OPEN

Wednesday, September 3,

And continue until

Saturday, October 4, 1873.

Largest and most complete Exhibition ever held in the United States.

Send for Rules and Premium List. sp7:k61

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S

PREMIUM

TRUNK FACTORY,

Has been removed to

113 WOOD STREET,

Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment

TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

Houses Leveled to the Ground.

FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

Miraculous Escapes.

ONE WOMAN KILLED.

Fifteen Persons Injured.

A TORNADO IN TENNESSEE.

A Town Nearly Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The storm at Canton, Mississippi, seems to have been much greater than was inferred from the meagre dispatches. An extra issued from the *Mail* office Saturday morning says:

We had gone to press last night and had just begun printing off our papers, when there came up the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of the country. The clouds had been very threatening, and vivid and incessant flashes of lightning presaged a thunder storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us at about eight o'clock. Families sitting at their firesides, not dreaming of danger, were in a few seconds to be rendered homeless and barely escape with their lives.

The course of the tornado seemed to have been from the northwest, and its track was scarcely over seventy yards in width, perhaps not so much as that, and lay through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner and shapes. Brick walls, buildings and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description.

The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it, one of which was a one story brick store, were leveled to the ground. The old stone house is a wreck, with the roofing, galleries and pillars all gone. Dwelling houses that were are now mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were stripped clean of everything—poultry, dogs and all utterly vanished. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily laden cars were blown from the track, and huge pieces of timber were carried many hundred yards and hurled, where they fell, in the earth. These facts will convey an idea of the ruin accomplished last night, all in about half a minute's time.

Mrs. Howell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Stengland, a neighboring cottage, R. C. Smith's residence, a cottage next the old cemetery, the colored Methodist church, and a small cottage occupied by a colored man and family, near by, were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed. A colored preacher was buried beneath a chimney, but was not killed, as he was at first reported. A number of people were hurt in this neighborhood. Mrs. Howell's residence was lifted from its foundation and moved several feet. His kitchen and outhouses and every living thing in the yard were swept away; nothing but the crumbling walls were left. J. R. Powell's kitchen and other out houses were demolished, and two chimneys of his residence were broken into fragments. Wm. Baldwin's residence has the roof stove in.

This, together with injuries done to roofing, windows, fences, etc., generally is what was done in the southeastern end of the town, and, if anything, damages in the other parts in the northwest quarter of the town were even greater. The Pearce House, as mentioned, presented the appearance of a wreck, also Colonel Jones' building, which contained a drug shop, and a one story brick store, occupied by Mrs. Slum as a confectionery establishment, all are a mass of ruins. Mr. L. Liedman, who was in at Mrs. Slums', had an arm broken. The other inmates escaping unhurt, though in the house was utterly demolished. The iron fence that enclosed the Court House yard is partly torn down. It is twisted, bent and broken opposite the Pearce House as if by the right of a battering ram, and as to the Court House itself, one side of it is actually leaning eastward, while its roofing is in tatters.

We take up the track of the storm god in the northwestern part of the town, and in his track families sheltered, and cottages piled up in fragments. Mr. John Howell's house, a new house, (a new and substantial building,) was blown down, and either from a lamp, or struck by lightning perhaps, was set on fire, and in a brief time all that remained of the happy home and comforts were a charred ruin. Scarcely anything was saved. We visited the spot where an old widow lady, Mrs. Harrison, with her family of children, were contemplating the wreck of a home. It was levelled to the earth, and not a timber was left standing. The family had providentially escaped, by going to a neighbor's on the approach of the storm. Everywhere in the track of the tornado buildings were razed to the ground, or left roofless.

Last night after the storm there was a scene of the wildest disorder. The flame from Mrs. Howell's residence shooted against the black clouds of the tempest, which along their edges gave track the same look of red fire; the fire bell rang, and the people rushed hither and thither; quantities of timbers and trees obstructed the streets and more than one fire was set going to rescue those in distress. The firemen were bravely at their post endeavoring to drag their engine to the scene of the fire. Women, with infants in their arms, went about the streets distracted, not knowing where to go. It is indeed a miracle that in all the destruction of houses with families in them, which were so destroyed that not one stone was left upon another, there was only one life lost. There were miraculous escapes from sudden and frightful death. A number of persons were injured more or less.

We visited the ruins of a friend's residence, hearing that his house was blown down, with the view of assistance. He was standing guard over the pieces, and was the only living, breathing person or thing anywhere about, having removed his family. He greeted us cheerfully, claiming to be the happiest man alive, amid all that wreck, and he pointed to it. He and his family escaped alive. He had been struck down senseless by something falling on him, and when he recovered found that no one else was hurt. The kitchen, outhouses, dogs, pigs and poultry had all taken unto themselves wings. Mrs. Stengland, we learn, was only slightly injured, although her house was destroyed.

Among the miraculous escapes was that of Mrs. Lucy Powell and family. Her house was destroyed. The guests and boarders at the hotel and the building near by narrowly escaped with their lives. All was done in the space of half a minute. A few thought it was judgment day, and we don't wonder they should. Some thirty or more houses were destroyed, and a large number badly damaged. One negro woman lost her child, and it was only found to-day in the woods where it was removed from its home, where it had been kindly cared for. It was not much hurt in its perilous ride of the whirlwind. A negro man is reported to be missing, as are also one or two negro children. It is wonderful that so few persons were hurt, and it seems that the same hand that had sent the tornado was specially interposed for the protection of the helpless and distressed persons. Perhaps fifteen will cover the number of the injured. Most of these are but slightly hurt.

No estimate can yet be given of the amount of damage sustained from the loss of property, but it is believed one hundred thousand dollars will fall short of covering it. We learn that Mrs. Howcott was severely injured, having been caught beneath the falling building, and she was only rescued by some gentlemen, who were passing, in time to avoid being burned with the ruins. She states that the houses were struck by lightning, and thus set on fire. A little later and the skies were perfectly clear, and the stars looked down serenely upon the scene of destruction below.

The Greatest Veto of the Season.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 2, 1873.

The Greatest Veto of the Season.

The greatest veto of the season came in today, and has completely put a quietus on all bills which have been passed with a speculative view. It cuts short the extension of time for the payment of the enrollment tax. This bill, an act extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on certain acts heretofore passed, is one of the most extensive ever passed by any Legislature. If the same had been signed by His Excellency, then sixteen hundred and twenty-two bills heretofore passed by the Legislature would have been brought into existence. All private bills are subject to an enrollment tax, which is required to be paid within one year from its approval, but if the same is not paid, the bill becomes null and void. The following bills would have re-enacted if the proposed bill had become a law: 289 bills of a miscellaneous character, 240 relating to railroad companies, 137 relating to mining companies, 131 relating to manufacturing companies, 116 relating to coal companies, 105 relating to iron companies, 88 relating to water and gas companies, 88 relating to insurance companies, 66 relating to banks, saving institutions, trust and safe deposit companies, 44 relating to oil companies, 44 relating to bridge companies, 43 relating to turnpike companies, 8 relating to improvement companies, 4 relating to building associations, 4 relating to transportation companies, 3 relating to loan companies, 31 relating to ferries, 25 relating to market companies, 19 relating to land companies, 15 relating to navigation companies, 16 relating to plank road companies, 14 relating to co-operative associations, 14 relating to hotel companies, 10 relating to cemeteries, 9 relating to fire companies, 6 relating to express companies, 3 relating to divorces, embracing in all 1,622. The reasons of the Governor for refusing to give his assent to such an immense number of bills met the general approval of the members.

Election of State Treasurer.

The Senate this morning passed the bill for the election of State Treasurer by the people, defining his term of office, etc. It was sent to the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The only change made in the bill was making the term of Treasurer commence on the first Monday of May instead of the first Monday of March. This is certainly proper. To have the term of the Treasurer end and commence during the sessions of the Legislature would lead to a great deal of embarrassment in the arrangement of the accounts of the outgoing and incoming officials. The State Treasurer advances on his own responsibility, until the appropriation bill passes, (always at the end of the session), the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and this advance sometimes amounts to a hundred thousand dollars. A new Treasurer going into office when the Legislature is about half through, would hardly like to take the accounts of the outgoing official with the drawback of advances made to members. And these advances cannot be avoided unless the Legislature appropriates, a year ahead, the pay of members and officers of the Legislature.

Public Debt Statement.

DECREASE DURING MARCH $1,644,058.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1873.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending March 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,334,741,850
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,749,309,150
Lawful money debt	$ 15,328,000
Matured debt	1,623,080
Legal tender notes	358,591,734
Certificates of deposit	24,450,000
Fractional currency	45,169,374
Coin certificates	24,141,600
Total without interest	$ 452,352,108
Total debt	$2,220,012,338
Total interest	32,365,519
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 69,537,376
" " currency	2,683,940
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,450,000
Total in Treasury	$ 96,641,217
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,155,736,641
Decrease during the month	1,644,658
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid	969,353
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,185,407
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,873

A RAILWAY HORROR.

RUTLAND, VT., April 3.—The mail train over the Harlem Extension Railroad that left Rutland at 9:05 A. M. to-day, met with a serious accident at Hunt's crossing, half a mile north of Covington station, caused by the spreading of tracks. The locomotive and milk car and passenger coach were thrown from the track down an embankment twelve feet high. The coach turned over and remained bottom up. The smoking and mail cars were badly smashed and the trucks scattered in all directions. The following is the list of the wounded as far as ascertained: C. S. Maltby, Millerton, N. Y., leg and arm broken; S. S. Cromack, of Bennington, Vt., injured about the head and shoulders; Miss Julia Mallison, of Shaftsbury, Vt., severe concussion of the brain; Mrs. Jacob Schaefer, Vt., injured about the head; R. F. Hurd, of Arlington, flesh wound and contusion over an eye; H. B. Brown, of North Adams, Mass., severely injured; M. R. Sackett, of West Lebanon, cut about the head. Frank Wilder, of Rutland, Vt., baggage-master, and several others from Bennington, were hurt about the head and shoulders.

BREVITIES.

....A man named D. H. Drake was arrested at Chester Station, Ill., on Tuesday night, charged with the murder of an aged lady and little girl near Mattoon, Illinois, some four weeks ago. Drake is a relative of the murdered woman. He denies any knowledge of the matter, but a friend of the woman's, also under arrest, has "sequealed" and says Drake was hired to commit the murder.

....We wish to remark that we do not vouch for the truth of that story about the Beaver Falls young lady, about to go off on the cars, who stepped into the dark sitting room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah good-bye. Owing to the darkness she didn't hit Sarah, but caromed on a Chinaman, and didn't find out the mistake until she had given him a walloping. "Whatee for you so chokee me? Hi yah! No squeezee so muchee!" One yell, a flopping of feminine garments, a slammed door, and that girl was gone.

....At the recent election in Snowden township there was considerable excitement over Lodge Hall, the township ticket, although everything passed off quietly. The result was as follows: Justice of the Peace, David Riggs; Judge of Election, H. H. Murray; Inspectors, Wm. M. Cooney and D. Mulvey; Clerks, Inspectors, A. Douglass and J. Miller; Supervisor, William Woods; Assessors, H. Wadsworth and A. Mc. Murray; Auditor, John Murphy; Constable, Peter Simons; Town Clerk, J. Cochran. For license, 35; against license, 91.

***A remarkable incident is noticed in connection with the death of the Rev. D. P. Lowary, which occurred at Beaver on last Monday. One week preceding his death the reverend gentleman, whose genial disposition made him popular, attended a crystal wedding, and received the couple in a half serious, half humorous style, which afforded much amusement to the company. But a single week elapsed and death had laid him low. In the same house of the local paper which alludes to the crystal wedding, at which Mr. Lowary took so prominent a part, occurs the notice of his death—enforcing most strongly the scriptural maxim, "In the midst of life we are in death."

....A valuable horse belonging to John Scherber was stolen from his stable near Greensburg on Monday night. Information was sent to the Chief of Police and the detectives were yesterday looking for horse and thief, but so far without success.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:19-V.

PERSONAL.

SUSAN EBERHARDT, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Spann, is to be hanged in Preston, Ga., on the 3d of May.

MARIO has sailed for Europe; his visit to this country was a sad professional failure. His voice was entirely unequal to public effort.

THE Empress Eugenie pays frequent visits to her husband's tomb at Chiselhurst, and is regular in her attendance at the services of the church.

DR. DOLLINGER celebrated on the 28th of last month his seventy-fourth birth-day. He received a letter of congratulation from the King of Bavaria.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL goes early to bed and gets up at daybreak, but whatever his worries, neither his health nor his wisdom bears out the old proverb.

J. D. CLEVELAND, brother of Mrs. Horace Greeley, is financial editor of the New York *Tribune*, and it is related as a strange fact that he is not rich, and shows no disposition to become so.

THE Emperor William will be accompanied on his visit to St. Petersburg by Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke. The Shah of Persia will have all his Ministers of State among his retinue.

THE Derby (Conn.) *Transcript* says Mrs. Sherman, the poisoner, tells the matron of the State Prison every night before going to her cell, "Good night, madam; I trust in God I shall not see you in the morning."

HON. J. R. BUCHTEL, founder of the college in Ohio bearing his name, has offered to give $20,000 for a woman professorship in it, provided the women of the State will subscribe an equal sum to complete the endowment.

MRS. H. M. BARNARD, who has been appointed by the President one of the commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, is a correspondent of the New York *World*, the *Inter-Ocean*, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and a lady whose literary ability is well known.

PRESIDENT THIERS is said to be worth $200,000, in great part through his writings. Victor Hugo is put down for $120,000; "George Sand" for nearly twice as much; Edmond About for $50,000, Victorien Sardou, author of "Rabagas," for $100,000, and Theophile Gautier died worth $200,000.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' account as Arbitrator for the United States at the Geneva Tribunal was closed on Monday at Washington, he receiving $22,500 in gold for just one year's service. He was allowed the same pay per annum that he received as Minister to England, with an additional sum of $5,000 for traveling expenses.

MR. GLADSTONE'S is the twelfth administration which has been in office during the reign of Queen Victoria. The twelve Premiers have been as follows: Viscount Melbourne, who was in office at the Queen's accession; Sir R. Peel, 1841; Lord J. Russell, 1846; Earl of Derby, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852; Viscount Palmerston, 1859; Earl Russell, 1865; Earl of Derby, 1866, Mr. Disraeli, 1868; Mr. Gladstone, 1868.

MR. JAMES OAKES, one of the executors of the will of Mr. Forrest, writes as follows to the Boston *Gazette:* "I am busily at work taking care of the books that were injured by the late fire in Mr. Forrest's library, many of which will need rebinding; and I am glad to say the most of those which were destroyed by the fire can be replaced. The folio edition of Shakspeare, of 1623, can not be replaced, but I have saved a considerable portion of it, in a condition. Simply as a relic it will be of historic worth."

THE matrimonial foibles of Lady Ellenborrough, who recently died in Damascus, made her life very eventful. She eloped from her first husband with Prince Schwarzenberg in 1842. Soon tiring of the prince she went to Italy, and before 1848 contracted six marriages. In Athens she married Count Theodoki. When she had dissolved this eighth bond, and while traveling from Beyrout to Damascus, she was united in the Arab fashion with Sheik Abdul, a camel driver, in whose nomad life she participated for a year. Finally she built a palace in Damascus and remained there until her death.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slap shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Mohawk Valley School Exhibition.

The scholars, teachers and parents of Mohawk Valley, in South Fayette township, were all delightfully entertained in a school exhibition held on Friday evening, the 21st ult. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The regular exercises were preceded by prayer by Mr. Dickson. Speeches, dialogues and essays then followed; the opening address was by J. P. Shane; next came Miss Maggie Dickson, who spoke "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse" in a manner most creditable to herself; this effort was by general concession the gem of the programme. Miss D. gives promise of fine elocutionary and dramatic products as a speaker. Other very creditable performances must not be overlooked; among these, I may specify "The Old Man and the Stylish Church," by T. A. Campbell; this was delivered with a fine voice and good effect. Then "Gone with a Handsomer Man," by Thomas Shane; this was a humorous piece and the speaker brought the comic features well out. Miss Lizzie Stewart was the next declaimer. She gave well spoken and cogent reasons "Why they wouldn't sell their Farm." Miss Aggie Dickson's "Good-bye" most gracefully, but the company didn't leave until the "Closing Address" by Miss Maggie G. Dickson had been well pronounced and beautifully and affectingly replied to by the accomplished teacher of the day, Tannehill. The performances of the scholars were in themselves conclusive evidence of their diligent study and careful training. Great credit is due to Miss Tannehill for her zealous and successful training of the young in Mohawk Valley, among whom her labors for three years have been most effective and satisfactory. It is the desire of our parents and children that she should continue for years to come her excellent work in this valley. ROVER.

Smothered to Death in a Mine—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Hay's coal mine, Beck's Run, on the body of Charles Schneider, a coal miner, who was found dead in the mine the evening previous. It appears that the deceased left his work at the usual hour in the morning, and was seen up to eleven and a half o'clock; however he did not come to dinner or supper, which caused considerable anxiety to his family. A brother of deceased made search and found him in the pit with his head in the slag, dead, a piece of slate lying upon his side. The piece of slate was not large enough to kill him, but it is supposed that he was was knocked senseless from the face of striking him or which it fell, and that falling with his head in the slag he was smothered to death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a German, by birth. Age 23 years, married and leaves a wife and two children. He is considered a very sober, steady and careful man.

Burglary at Bridgeport.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 29, 1873.

On Thursday night the liquor warehouse belonging to Mr. Edward Toynbee, of Bridgeport, was entered by burglars. The entrances was effected by forcing the front door open with a mill bar. The safe was blown open by inserting powder in the key hole. The contents were rifled. Books, papers, &c., were found scattered promiscuously over the floor. The burglars received no recompense for their trouble, as there was no money deposited in the safe at the time. Detective Norcross was on hand early next morning and inspected the *debris*. At the present writing there is no clue to the depredators. "VIVA."

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that they have on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for coal, &c.; and, finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:19-V.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE people are expected to fast on Thursday, April 10.

BACK-PAY conundrum—What will he do with it? [Better give it up.]

IT will require 20,000,000 visitors to the Vienna Exposition to make it pay.

GOV. CONVERSE, of Vermont, has appointed Friday, April 11, Fast Day.

AN Ohio antiquary offers for sale a Bible printed in 1539 and "very little used."

THE great Napoleon, in a celebrated order of the day to his soldiers, characterizes suicide as desertion.

THE bill making women eligible as school officers has passed both branches of the Illinois Legislature.

A FARMER in Wilson county, N. Y., will plant ten acres of castor beans. He believes they'll work easy.

A ST. LOUIS belle, who was married the other day, was presented with thirty-two castors and about fifty butter knives.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a man can no longer be held responsible for a slander uttered by his wife.

A NUMBER of scalps have been found among a lot of old rags received from the West, at the paper mill in Petersburg, Virginia.

SOMEBODY has already nominated the Democratic Presidential ticket for 1876 It is Charles Sumner and Alexander H. Stephens.

A GIRL of thirteen was married to a boy of sixteen in Omaha last week. The united wealth of the young couple amounts to $275,000.

IN horse-car agents are permitted to strew salt upon their tracks, both their horses and those of the public will suffer from sore feet.

VIENNA is said to be very sickly at present, and it is known to be the poorest drained city on the continent of Europe. The mortality is heavy.

THE exports of petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign ports during the past week amounted to 740,045 gallons; 55 vessels are now loading with oil.

THE body of a brother of Senator Yorke, of Kansas, has been found, shot, near Osage Mission—the seventh body found there within the last six months.

CONGRESSMEN ought to feel their oats. An Indiana farmer has discovered that it will take 30,000 bushels of them to pay the annual salary of a Representative.

A MICHIGAN girl drew a $7,000 farm at a gift concert recently, and the local poets describe her as a "beautiful being," although she is lame, and has red hair and no teeth.

SIXTEEN persons are confined in the Louisville jail on the charge of murder, and six others indicted for the same crime are now on bail. This is a bad showing for Louisville.

THE town of Berga, captured by the Carlists, is said to have been saturated with petroleum and burned by the insurgents. It had 6,000 inhabitants, a hospital, and several convents.

BYRON WRIGHT, the schoolmaster in Iowa who preferred death to matrimony, and who was accordingly shot by Almira Stickley, is now able to be out of bed, and is getting better fast.

THE office of dog-killer pays better than any other office in St. Louis. Last year the city dog-killer snuffed out the light of 8,000 canines, and pocketed therefor the sung competence of $24,000.

A LITTLE girl was killed in New-Hampshire a year ago by a kick from a horse which had been frightened by a dog, and her father has just recovered $1,450 damages from the owner of the dog.

OUT of two hundred and forty-nine patients in the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, New York, one hundred and twenty-two are children of drunkards, from which the deduction is inferable that the habit is in some degree hereditary.

WEALTHY Americans with handsome daughters, whom they are about to take to Europe should know that a French law provides that sons-in-law may claim support from their fathers-in-law. Paris is full of "barons," very handsome and decidedly impecunious.

THERE is, in a single district of South America of about 383 square miles, a quantity of soda niter equal to 63,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, for 1,393 years; and there are large quantities of this salt are found at the foot of the Cordilleras.

THERE is a happy land, and we call the sex's attention to it. A letter written by a San Francisco gentleman on a voyage to the Navigator Islands, dated at Apia, in speaking of the inhabitants says: "All the white men here have native wives, and are really slaves to them."

SOME new coal-cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, has been successfully introduced into an English colliery, which it is estimated, if generally adopted, would require only 60,000 colliers to raise the 120,000,000 tons of coal annually produced, instead of the 360,000 now employed.

AN old bachelor said, "There's a darned sight more jewelry worn now-a-days than when I was young. But there's one piece of finery always admired that I don't often see now." "What is that?" asked a young lady. "A thimble," was the reply. He was regarded with contempt and scorn by every lady in the room for the rest of the evening.

A STATEMENT having been attributed to Professor Agassiz that the negro's blood is chemically different from a white man's, and his physical constitution like in no particular, the Professor says in a note to the editor of the Nashville *Union*: I have never uttered a statement in any way approaching or akin in spirit to the report ascribed to me.

A JUNIOR who violently assaulted a freshman at New Haven, Ct., because he refused to give up a "beaver" hat that he wore, was promptly expelled by the governing board, and the rule has since been established that any attempt at "hazing" or similar outrages committed upon students will be followed by the immediate expulsion of the offender.

FOUR men, in broad daylight, saw a boy of eight years drown in four feet of water in St. James' Park, London, a few days ago. The boy, with others, was playing with paper boats at the edge of the pond, when, reaching over, he lost his balance and fell in. The men were appealed to for help, but walked away without lifting a finger, though there was not a particle of danger to a grown person.

SAYS the Montgomery *Advertiser*, speaking of the cotton crop for the season: "The money paid for it in its raw state will not fall far short of $320,000,000. Of this sum about $35,000,000 will have gone to speculators and first purchasers—leaving $295,000,000 to the producers. Alabama's share of this magnificent sum of nearly $35,000,000—estimating her crop at 400,000 bales."

THE arrest of Lucetia Meyers reveals to what destitution the working women of New York are reduced. Three to four dollars per week were the wages she received to support herself, child and others, and yet she was pronounced by her employer to be the best worker she had. Men receive as much in *one day*, and yet threaten to strike for more pay! Such a state of things leads to great demoralization.

AN extraordinary accident lately occurred in Paris. A man was walking quietly along smoking his cigar, behind a man who was hawking about a bundle of those little red balloons which are the delight of the rising generation, when a puff of wind suddenly drove the india-rubber bags against the cigar, and it exploded. The poor smoker was suddenly enveloped in a mass of flame, which burned off his big mustache and beard and singed his face.

A NOVEL mode of punishment was adopted in a Chatham (Conn.) public school a few days ago. Several of the boys had failed to spell as correctly as the teacher thought they ought, so he laid one flat upon the floor and the others in the same position, but upon the first one, until the heap of humanity was about five feet deep. In this position they were kept until they suffered considerably more than they would by ordinary modes of punishment.

EVANS, the Northwood murderer, apparently finds shamming poor business. Instead of the infirmity which marked his walk and speech when he entered the prison, he now appears as vigorous and active as any of the prisoners, and ascends the stairs to his cell without supporting himself by the iron rails, as he formerly attempted to do. He is allowed no communication with any one except the officers, and is given no opportunity to indulge his passion for cant and psalm singing.

A SCIENTIFIC gentleman, who has given a great deal of attention to the habits of bugs and butterflies, declares, says a San Francisco newspaper, that he has discovered a remarkable fact about eels. A stream which flows through his farm in San Bernardino, California, abounds in eels, and he says that every evening, about dusk, these extraordinary fish leave the river to graze in the meadow. He says he intended to call the attention of Professor Agassiz to the fact, but could not leave the lower country until the great naturalist had departed.

IT has been recently proved that a great scarcity of horses existed England, but accounts from Russia show a very different state of things in that empire. The whole number of horses in European Russia alone, according to an enumeration lately taken, was 19,266,667. There are four imperial studs where many blood horses are bred; ten other Government depots distributed over the country with from 60 to 150 stallions each, and 2,650 private studs. The annual production of horses is estimated at 1,000,000. There are 1,073 horse fairs every year held at 856 different places, at which about 300,000 horses are sold at an average rate of 60 roubles a head.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of both local and through stock have been unusually heavy thus far and the market is correspondingly dull and unsatisfactory, and nearly all the salesmen quote prices from ¼ to ½ of a cent lower as compared with last week. The heavy "run" of through stock makes operators apprehensive in regard to the eastern markets particularly New York, and unless there is a material falling off in shipment to that point; one or no inquiry for shipment to that point; one or two persons told us that he had bought four cars yesterday for that market, which he was inclined to think in the event of a decline in that quarter, that he had better let alone. There is a fair attendance of Philadelphia buyers, but they realizing the situation perfectly, have nothing to say by it, are holding back in expectation of forcing a still further decline. Sellers, as might be expected, are firm in the lead, and the indications at this writing are that the great majority of them will lose money—some of them a good deal of it. The head of one dealer who was bid 6¾ for stock that cost him 6c in Ohio; at the decline above noted, many owners would lose freight and expenses, to say nothing about shrinkage. It is probable that there will be quite a number sent on east in first hands, as some buyers will not care to sell at current prices, but the indications at this writing are, if they have to stand a loss, it is better to meet it here, as according to the outlook, last now, the further east they go the worse it will be for them.

So far as we could learn, there have been no sales of strictly prime cattle; however, we were assured that the best grades were off fully a ¼ on this hypothesis, quotations may be given as follows: Extra smooth 1,000 steers, 6½@6¾; prime do., 6¼; this latter sold last week at 7c; prime, 1,400, 6¼@6½; 1,300, 6¼@6¾; 1,200, 6¼@6½; 1,000@1,100, 5¾@6¼. Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 5 loads good 1,100 steers at 5¾; 1 car prime, 1,250 lb, at 6¼; Watson & Briggs sold 1 car prime, 1,240 lb, at 6¾; 1 car 1,250 lb, at 6,30; 1 do, 1,200 lb, at 6,40.

The market might possibly take a turn for the better before the close of the week, but the indications are not favorable at this writing. If the arrivals should fall off and a good deal of the stock now here, sent on east in first hands, the chances for an improvement would be considerably better, as neither drovers nor buyers generally holding back in hopes of a further decline, and if that should happen to occur, it would interfere seriously with their calculations; however, we opine to the belief that the market is likely to rule lower before the balance of the week, as there is not much chance for an improvement eastward within that time.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, although not heavy, have been larger than during the same time last week, and while the feeling is scarcely as strong, prices remain unchanged, and in some instances have improved—there were more good sheep on sale than for several weeks, and there were but few refused at the close of the market, and that is comprehensive that in the event of the arrivals being as large from this out as they have been up to the close of the week, as most of the buyers it was expected, especially those from Philadelphia; would go away pretty well loaded, and it is probable that the bulk of the run for this week is over. Quotations may be given as follows: Good to choice wool 100@110 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 90@100 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 80@90 lbs 6¼@6¼; 70@75 lbs 5¾@6. Following sales were reported:

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 80 extra mixed wool 100 lbs, 7,80; 80 good, clipped, 94 lbs, 5,80; 70 mix ed wool 120 lbs, 7,50; 110 fine wool 82 lbs, 6,60.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 80 extra wool 118 lbs, 7,60; 2 cars prime open wool, 110 lbs, 7¼; 2 cars common fine wool 90 lbs, 5,80; 1 car—part clipped and part unwashed—fine wool 104 lbs, 7,30; 90 open wool, mainly ewes, 132 lbs, at 7¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 82 fine wool, 130 lbs, 7¾; 127 extra open wool, 140 lbs, 7¾; 2 cars fine wool, 92 lbs, 7,10; 209 coarse wool, 95 lbs, 6¼; 184 common fine wool, 82 lbs, at 6,10; 6; 76 lbs, 5,90.

HOGS.

The market was a little easier yesterday and the day preceding, and prices declined from 10 to 15c on good, and 20 to 25c on common; to-day, however, it ruled firm, and we hear of sales at quotations. Everybody is crowding pigs, although pigs, although prices, as compared with yesterday, were not much lower. Quotations may be fairly given at 6,60@6,65 for prime Philadelphia hogs; 6,50 for small and 6,30 for rough. Mr. Ed Smith reports having bought 7 cars of nice smooth Yorkers, this morning, at an average of 6,65.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, March 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue liberal, especially of through stock, and with no perceptible improvement in the demand, the market continues to drag, and, as noted in our report of Wednesday, prices have declined ¼ to ½ of a cents compared with last week. Finally, their great weakness, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

....A valuable horse belonging to John Scherber was stolen from his stable near Greensburg on Monday night. Information was sent to the Chief of Police and the detectives were yesterday looking for horse and thief, but so far without success.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:19-V.

PERSONAL.

SUSAN EBERHARDT, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Spann, is to be hanged in Preston, Ga., on the 3d of May.

MARIO has sailed for Europe; his visit to this country was a sad professional failure. His voice was entirely unequal to public effort.

THE Empress Eugenie pays frequent visits to her husband's tomb at Chiselhurst, and is regular in her attendance at the services of the church.

DR. DOLLINGER celebrated on the 28th of last month his seventy-fourth birth-day. He received a letter of congratulation from the King of Bavaria.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL goes early to bed and gets up at daybreak, but whatever his worries, neither his health nor his wisdom bears out the old proverb.

J. D. CLEVELAND, brother of Mrs. Horace Greeley, is financial editor of the New York *Tribune*, and it is related as a strange fact that he is not rich, and shows no disposition to become so.

THE Emperor William will be accompanied on his visit to St. Petersburg by Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke. The Shah of Persia will have all his Ministers of State among his retinue.

THE Derby (Conn.) *Transcript* says Mrs. Sherman, the poisoner, tells the matron of the State Prison every night before going to her cell, "Good night, madam; I trust in God I shall not see you in the morning."

HON. J. R. BUCHTEL, founder of the college in Ohio bearing his name, has offered to give $20,000 for a woman professorship in it, provided the women of the State will subscribe an equal sum to complete the endowment.

MRS. H. M. BARNARD, who has been appointed by the President one of the commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, is a correspondent of the New York *World*, the *Inter-Ocean*, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and a lady whose literary ability is well known.

PRESIDENT THIERS is said to be worth $200,000, in great part through his writings. Victor Hugo is put down for $120,000; "George Sand" for nearly twice as much; Edmond About for $50,000, Victorien Sardou, author of "Rabagas," for $100,000, and Theophile Gautier died worth $200,000.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' account as Arbitrator for the United States at the Geneva Tribunal was closed on Monday at Washington, he receiving $22,500 in gold for just one year's service. He was allowed the same pay per annum that he received as Minister to England, with an additional sum of $5,000 for traveling expenses.

MR. GLADSTONE'S is the twelfth administration which has been in office during the reign of Queen Victoria. The twelve Premiers have been as follows: Viscount Melbourne, who was in office at the Queen's accession; Sir R. Peel, 1841; Lord J. Russell, 1846; Earl of Derby, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852; Viscount Palmerston, 1859; Earl Russell, 1865; Earl of Derby, 1866, Mr. Disraeli, 1868; Mr. Gladstone, 1868.

MR. JAMES OAKES, one of the executors of the will of Mr. Forrest, writes as follows to the Boston *Gazette:* "I am busily at work taking care of the books that were injured by the late fire in Mr. Forrest's library, many of which will need rebinding; and I am glad to say the most of those which were destroyed by the fire can be replaced. The folio edition of Shakspeare, of 1623, can not be replaced, but I have saved a considerable portion of it, in a condition. Simply as a relic it will be of historic worth."

THE matrimonial foibles of Lady Ellenborrough, who recently died in Damascus, made her life very eventful. She eloped from her first husband with Prince Schwarzenberg in 1842. Soon tiring of the prince she went to Italy, and before 1848 contracted six marriages. In Athens she married Count Theodoki. When she had dissolved this eighth bond, and while traveling from Beyrout to Damascus, she was united in the Arab fashion with Sheik Abdul, a camel driver, in whose nomad life she participated for a year. Finally she built a palace in Damascus and remained there until her death.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Tribune says: At the date of our last weekly issue we left the wheat market strong with a fair milling demand; since then the inquiry has been more active, and with limited arrivals a further advance in the low and medium grades of flour, most holders have evinced much confidence, and have offered their wheat sparingly, and we have to note a further advance of 10@c per bushel on spring, and a much stronger feeling on more new Chicago winter wheat; the latter has been held with increased firmness, in consequence of some advance in winter wheat flour. Rye is ar

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANHORNE, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARK, Jr., Cashier.
mch26-MWF

Subscription Books Still Open
FOR THE
U. S. 5 PER CENT.
Funded Loan.
The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 6 Per Cent Interest in Gold.
We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
One Fourth Avenue and Southwest Corner Wood Street.

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 38½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FULLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. KEYMER,
J. H. BOSLAND, S. H. PALMER, Jr.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Tickets issued by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCE AND TRADE.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 8, 1873.

There is perhaps no city that has in proportion to the size at least, as many banks as Pittsburgh. This, in some respects is a matter of commendable enterprise, but there are some features about it that deserve more than passing attention. There can be no doubt that we have too many banks, but it is equally evident that we have not a surplus of banking capital. This assertion may seem paradoxical, but it is true. The difficulty is that we have too many small banks, each of which has its own set of officers to support. Thus entailing on the business an unnecessary expense. To those familiar with banking operations, it is very evident that if the number of our banks were reduced one half and the capital remain the same, that the expenses of banking would be very largely decreased—for a Cashier or President can as readily manage a business of one million as that of quarter the amount. Again another objection to the multiplicity of small banks is that each bank must necessarily keep on hand as a reserve a larger or smaller amount of cash, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum, all of which is useless to the business community. The greater the number of banks, the greater the amount of reserve tied up and rendered useless. In this connection it would be better for all concerned if we had fewer banks with larger capital, able to afford larger accommodations than smaller banks with limited capital.

Money is easy in most circles to-day, the amount of really good paper offering being rather limited and placed readily. The future for our local finances looks very favorable, and if no unforseen influences take place, we may look forward to a very easy money market for the business of this year. Wealth and trade are concerned, but especially so for our manufacturing interests, which, under easy money, will be enabled to go forward with greater energy and prosperity, giving profitable employment to many more people and building up our city in every respect.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McKnight, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$32 25
M. & M.	71 00
Citizens do. do.	70 75
Enterprise Savings do.	49 00
Keystone Furnace & Iron Co.	60 00

The Philadelphia Ledger says. There was an easier feeling in the money market on Saturday, the only trouble we heard of was a great scarcity of bank notes and greenbacks of the denominations of $1 and $2. The banks could not keep up to meet the demand, and the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, who was applied to, could not afford any relief. But as regards the supply of currency on the street and at the bank we heard of little difficulty. Good business paper was liberally discounted at the lowest rates of the week say at 6 per cent. on call and at from 10 to 12 per cent. for good two-name paper and paper backed by approved collateral.

The New York Herald says of the last bank statement: The weekly statement of the banks is the worst ever presented in their history, thanks to the success of the "locking up" conspiracy, by which nearly four millions of greenbacks are withheld from the banks as a means to assist the "money clique" in forcing the extravagant rates which prevailed during the past week. The banks now have three and a quarter million dollars below the line of reserve, which, under the laws of Congress, they should hold against their present liabilities. Nor on this occasion can the fault be laid to the State banks, which are really better of than the nationals, the latter being behind over two millions. The statement is made, it is thought, on rising averages, so that the clique have probably done their worst.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	113¾	113¾
" —coupons	120¾	120¾
6-20—1862	117¾	117¾
6-20—1864	118	117¾
" 1865	120	120¾
" 1865 new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	118¾	118¾
" 1868—coupons	117	116¾
10-40s	111	111¾
10-40s—coupons	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents		115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101
Erie	61¾	64¾
R. H. & E.	3¾	
C. C. & I. C.		38¾
St. Paul	58¾	58¾
Do. preferred		73¾
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾
Do. Central	100	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
North Western, Common		84¾
Do. preferred		86¾
Pacific Mail	56¾	56¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash	69¾	69
American Express	67¾	
U. S. Express	74	
Harlem	125	123

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	56¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119
Old Creek	93
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	76¾
Pittsburgh 5s	99¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91¾
Central Transportation	8¾

NEW YORK, April 8, 1873.

In financial circles public interest still centres in the money question. Loans ranged from 3-16 to 5 per day until about three o'clock, when the rate sold at 7 per cent. Odis receipts from the interior steadily increase, one express company having received on Monday nearly two millions, each of the other companies receiving about $30,000. The amounts were not so large on Tuesday, the movement to be decided by this way. The receipts include about one million and a half from the Bank of England, two millions from the East, and Southwest. The legal tenders outstanding were increased $2,000,000 yesterday, leaving a dull and lower market. Sterling is 108½@108¾ for sixty days and 109¼@109⅝ for sight. The gold speculation exhibits increased weakness, the opening price of 112⅝ declining to 112⅛, closing at 112⅜. The currency value was caused by sales for bull account on Saturday and Monday, and the announcement that £2 5s 0d have gone into the Bank of England. To-day loans were 7 per cent. Customs receipts $1,322 for exercise, Clearings $40,000. The Treasury disbursed $40,000. Customs receipts $280,000. Governments were firm, closing at the highest figures, small sales. State securities were dull. Tennessees weak. Railroad bonds were dull. Hannibal & St. Joe first advanced 2 per cent. The Huntington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota railroad company earned $2,000 over its March, 1872, total on the same month in 1872. Stocks were weak the greater part of the day, and declined from 1 to 2 per cent., and being most marked in Harlem, which fell from 125½ to 123. New Jersey Central sold at 99,000. The Pacific Mail's quarterly dividend, Panama from 10½ to 10¾, Pacific Mail from 56¾ to 55. Webster from 61 to 60. Western Union from 84¾ to 84¾. Quicksilver from 34¾ to 35¾. There was, however, a better feeling from the East, which is to open on easier money and an increase in the legal tender circulation is also looked for by to-day's mail. Panama, which sold up to 10¾, Pacific to 56¾, and Harlem to 125. At the mid-day features, while the dullness continued, there was a slight improvement in prices, especially in

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
HARRISBURG.

Disgraceful Scene in the House.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

An act authorizing school directors of St. Clair borough to borrow money.

To authorize the paving and grading of Cartagle avenue, Pittsburgh.

Relief Voted Down.

Mr. MACLAY read an act for the relief of sufferers at Parker's Landing. Lost.

Repealing Certain Tax Laws.

An act to repeal all laws taxing bonds of cities, boroughs and other corporations.

Supplement to the Oil Bill.

Mr. RANDALL offered a supplement to the Oil bill passed last week. The bill repealed certain portions of the original bill, which prevented the manufacture of dangerous fluids. The bill was lost by a large vote.

HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock.

Bills Voted Down.

The general act relating to the licensing of druggists, an act facilitating the taking of judgments, an act for the further protection of cemeteries, an act curing the defective acknowledging of deeds, and a supplement relating to roads were all voted down.

Bills Passed.

The following general bills were passed:

An act to facilitate partition.

A supplement to the general manufacturing laws.

An act to authorize the directors of railroads to elect Vice Presidents.

An act granting an honorary annuity to certain Judges was voted down—56 to 53.

A Disgraceful Scene.

By far the most disgraceful scene which has occurred in the Legislature for many years took place this afternoon. Speaker Elliott had assigned the chair to Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, and the public calendar was under consideration. A few bills had been passed, when Elliott made a motion to suspend the order and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1,127 without giving the title of it. Calls were made for the title, but the Chairman decided that the motion was carried, and the clerk began the reading of the first section of the bill. Members on both sides of the House called to the chair, but he paid no attention to them. The members crowded around the desks with threatening menaces, and made a perfect confusion. Messrs. Hancock, Greenawalt, Houseman, Lawshe, Ramey of Indiana, and Mahon of Franklin, advanced with threats against this "gag law." Cries of "Shame, shame," "Put that Shaker out," then "Pull him out of the chair," were heard everywhere. The confusion soon took to worse, angry threats and doleful howls, reminding one of the stormy scenes of some revolutionary assembly.

Mr. HANCOCK called on Mr. Newmyer to leave the chair. He had forfeited the respect of the House. The latter refused, and declared there was no avail. The members were not in a mood to be silenced by the ordinary calls, "Let us leave the halls and go out," said Hancock, "if such outrages are to be put upon us.

Mr. SHERRY, a democratic member from Clearfield, his face livid with anger, cried out "If you mean to fight you can have it right here. You have opened the ball and can have it right here."

Mr. HAMEY, of Indiana, made the hall ring with his fierce calls.

When Mr. NEWMEYER attempted to explain, it seemed as if the whole House would bawl out in one chorus. Quiet was at last restored, and Mr. Newmyer explained. He explained away the "gag law" whilst it was practising mob law. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday by a vote of 70 to 21.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE—Mr. Speaker, I rise on a privileged question.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE—On last Friday, I visited the Governor, in company with a number of gentlemen connected with the oil refining interests of Pittsburgh, to procure favorable action on a very important bill, which had passed both branches of the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. On returning to this chamber I found the Clerk busy calling the yeas and nays, and I voted, as many gentlemen on this side of the House often do, "no" on the call of the roll, by side of any hasty legislation. I was suprised to find it was the pet bill of my friend Brockway, of Columbia, the libel law, which I had intended to support. Having voted with the minority, it is my privilege to move a reconsideration of the vote had on the final passage of that bill, which I now do, and I hope that every gentleman who then voted for the bill will do so again now, and that those who, like myself, voted in the under a misapprehension, will vote again and pass the bill.

Mr. MARON, of Franklin—I second the motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage, because I think it was rather hastily disposed of. I am in favor of a wholesome law which will allow the press of the State to expose official villainy, whether in the State or smaller municipalities, and of all classes who make it a business to swindle the community. But this bill throws open the gates too wide. Whilst the better portion of the press might not abuse the large privileges given in it, yet it is well known that there are many men in that profession, as in all others, who would, under the cover of this bill, blacken the reputation of any man or woman in private life to gratify the malicious promptings of an evil heart, and then, under the provision of this bill, he can step up to the truth in self-defence, and that failing, he can fall back on the false plea that he was conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions and no one suffered any harm. If a man's past life as a private citizen has not been what it should have been, what earthly good is to be accomplished by allowing the press to gibbet him before a quick deciding public, and place the old scandals of the past before every woman and child in the land? If the privilege is to be legislated for, and regulated, the reformation of fallen men will be few and far between. If this bill is properly amended, as I suggested to the gentleman from Columbia, in the General Judiciary Committee, I will support it.

The Appropriation Bill.

On the motion to recommit the report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, Mr. BROWN, of Erie, suggested the propriety of instructing them to strike out the University of Philadelphia, $100,000, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, $50,000, and the appropriation for the Vienna Exposition, $6,000. By striking out these two then all charitable institutions will be on an equal footing. Either put these two out or put all the others in. I am opposed to allowing these two rich Philadelphia institutions to gobble up $200,000 at the expense of all the smaller charities of the State. If I mistake not, this Philadelphia University has loaded itself to the tune of a hundred State for half a million dollars for a new postoffice site. Why should we give them $100,000 more? No one in either branch of the Legislature has attempted to explain it, and I hope the western members will stand here till the very day dawns before they will yield one inch from the position we have taken.

The President in the Legislative Halls.

A resolution was offered appointing a committee to wait on President Grant and invite him to the House. Messrs. Mitchell, Lawshe and Smith of Philadelphia were appointed.

President Grant was escorted to the hall by Senator Wallace and White. On ascending the Speaker's stand, Speaker Elliott said:

"Mr. President—On behalf of the members of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of this date, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to the halls of the House."

General Grant replied: "Gentlemen, members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania: I am very glad to have a place in your representative capacity, and hope the legislation of this great State may be such as will assist to develop the immense wealth which lies buried within her border and which you have already done so much to develop."

The members were then introduced to him, and in a few moments, accompanied by Treasurer Mackey, Don Cameron and others, he left the House.

IOWA

Destructive Hurricane in Burlington—Houses Uncofed—Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 5.—The most terrible rain, hail and wind storm ever known here came without a minute's notice this afternoon, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one of the school houses, and descending thence through the business part of the city. Buildings were untofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophe was the destruction of T. N. Bond's butter and egg depot, on Jefferson street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down and twenty-five persons were buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued more or less injured. Mr. Pond was a young man of great ability, who had built up a large trade and was well known throughout the State. The wife and two children of Mr. Steiger, a German school master, who lived in a house adjoining, were killed by the falling of the east wing. Mr. Pond's house fell on persons killed were T. N. Pond and three of his employes, named Pendergrast, Trasnor and Neff; Mrs. Steiger and her two children.

Supreme Court Decision Against Female Suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

Destructive Fire.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—A fire broke out this morning at Oil City, Pa., destroying five buildings on Centre street, the most prominent of which were Beer's Block and Stillwell's variety store. Loss fifty thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1873.

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Pension office during the month of March received 136 survivors' claims for the war of 1812, and 96 widows' claims. The office disposed of 311 claims of both of the above classes. The number of claims now pending and awaiting settlement is 3,918.

Business at the Patent Office.

The month of March, 1873, is the banner month of the Patent office, a greater number of applications for patents being received than in any other month since the creation of the office. During one month of the year 1869, 2,004 patents were applied for, but that falls short of the past month by twenty applications, 2,024 having been placed on the file from March 1st to April 1st, 1873.

Short Supply of Coal in England.

A distinguished American residing in London, writes to Leroy Tuttle, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States, that the present winter has witnessed a perfect shaking among British Statesmen, brought on by the discussion of the question of the supply of coal, it being acknowledged by careful thinkers that cheap coal has departed in consequence of a short supply, and that henceforth cheap coal, and therefore manufacturing for the world, will be domiciled in the United States.

Indians Coming to Washington.

Application has been made to bring some of the chiefs of the Sioux Indians to Washington this summer, and the Secretary of the Interior will, it is stated, grant the request. The object of their visit is to show them the position where they would be likely to obstruct and embarrass the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who will be at work this summer preparing for an extension of the road.

Murders by Indians

The Interior Department to day was officially advised by telegraph of the murder of a surveyor by a party of forty or fifty Indians calling themselves Cheyennes, while in camp twenty miles east of Camp Supply. One man was wounded and the camp destroyed. On the 19th of March four surveyors of another party were murdered fifty miles further north, where the Cimarron intersects the Kansas boundary. Rob Martin, a messenger, has been missing since March 7th. Surveyor Barrett, who sends the telegram, asks, "Will the Government protect us?"

Mr. Risley, agent for the Indians at the Whetstone agency, reports, under date of the 3d instant, from Fort Laramie, that D. R. Rogers, United States mail carrier, was killed by Indians on the 31st ult., while carrying the mail from the said agency to Laramie postoffice.

Why Geo. W. Curtiss Resigned from the Civil Service Board.

Contradictory statements having been made concerning the continuance of the civil service regulations and the resignations of Geo. William Curtiss and Hon. Joseph Medill, the two leading members of the Civil Service Board, the following, obtained from high authority, is known to be a fact. It is the intention to continue the competitive examination department as fixed in the regulations, but appointments will not rigidly depend on these. It is known that Hon. Joseph Medill tendered his resignation as a member of the board last fall, on account of not having time to spare to go to Washington to sit with the board. The President declined to accept it, and Mr. Curtiss urged him to hold on to the position. On the 17th of January the President issued a general order against the holding of federal offices or appointments by State or municipal officers, unless they resigned the latter, this to take effect March 4th, 1873. In March, 1872, Mr. Medill called Mr. Curtiss' attention to this order, and notified him of his resignation of membership of the Civil Service Board. The letter of resignation of George W. Curtiss is as follows:

"*Westlake, Brighton, N. Y., March 18.*—MY DEAR SIR:—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of Civil Service regulations, I respectfully tender my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
[Signed] GEO. WM. CURTISS.
To His Excellency, the President.

The Franklin, Pa., National Bank.

The Committee of experts of the Treasury Department examining the mutilated notes of the Franklin, Pa., National Bank, have succeeded in saving value of all that which was badly burned. They will discover very nearly the total amount which was on hand at the time of the burning, and it is said the Government will loose nothing except the paper on which the notes are printed.

Teachers' Salaries.

At present there are no less than nine States in which the salaries of male and female teachers are equal. The following is the list, with the salaries paid: Washington, $30.00; Idaho, $120.00; South Carolina, $40.00; Nevada, $40.00; Minnesota, $34.00; Mississippi, $38.90; Maryland, $45.83; Louisiana, $65.00; Florida, $30.00. Efforts are being made to equalize them everywhere, where the capacity of the teachers is the same. DIAMOND.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 7.—*Midnight.*—Seventy-five towns give Haven 18,616, Ingersoll 24,122, and Smith 683, against Jewell 23,370, and Hubbard 23,090 last year. Ingersoll's majority over all as far as heard from is 1,734. The four towns to hear from gave Jewell 1,721 majority last year.

HARTFORD, April 7.—*Midnight.*—Starkweather, Republican, for Congress in the Third district, is undoubtedly re-elected. General Hawley runs about 1,600 ahead of the Republican State ticket in the district, and is elected by about 1,200 majority. Last fall he had 633. Ingersoll, Democrat, is elected by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be close.

HARTFORD, April 8.—1:30 A. M.—Hartford county, wanting Hartland, gives Rahlig 9,007, Ingersoll 9,339 and Smith 286. New Haven county, wanting Woodbridge, gives Haven 7,092, Ingersoll 12,192, and Smith 448. New London county, wanting Franklin, gives Haven 2,695, Ingersoll 3,956, and Smith 515. Fairfield county complete gives Haven 6,792, Ingersoll 7,922, and Smith 205. Windham county, wanting Ycinntown, gives Haven 2,864, Ingersoll 1,870, and Smith 168. Litchfield county, wanting Harwinton, gives Haven 3,758, Ingersoll 1,534, and Smith 109. Middlesex county, wanting Killingworth, gives Haven 2,695, Ingersoll 2,529, and Smith 191. Tolland county, wanting Union and Willington, gives Haven 1,843, Ingersoll 1,768, and Smith 134. Total—Haven 38,585, Ingersoll 44,101, and Smith 2,056.

HARTFORD, April 8—2 A. M.—The Senate probably stands eleven Republicans to ten Democrats. Last year it was fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats. The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio 7.—Chas. Otis, candidate for mayor on the citizens' ticket, was elected by about 800 majority over John Huntingdon, republican. The balance of the republican state and republican candidates to the Constitutional Convention are elected.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—The election passed off very quietly. The returns come in so slowly that anything less than complete returns from several Democratic counties are that Bull, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected, and Rickieg and Baber, both Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

DAYTON, April 7.—The election passed off without an accident. The Democratic city ticket was mostly elected. The council and school board are Republican. For the Constitutional Convention Clay, Democrat, and Shultz, Republican, are probably elected in Montgomery county.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—Twelve wards and precincts show that Davis, Republican, gains 1,424 over the Presidential vote, but nothing to indicate a change on the previous estimates. There seems no doubt but that Bishop, Keck, Cauburn, Wright, Hunt and Rand, Democratic and Liberal candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention are elected. King, Hoodley, Freiberg and Johnson seem to be both tickets, and of course are elected. The returns with reference to the four Police Commissioners elected under the new law are more meager. Gither, Republican candidate in the first district, has a large majority, but the Republicans are by no means sanguine of his election. There is now hardly a doubt that the whole general city Democratic ticket is elected, not excepting Warrington, of whose election there appeared some indications earlier in the evening.

Iowa.

DUBUQUE, April 7.—The election passed off quietly. The Democrats elected O. H. Peaslee as Mayor by about fifty-eight majority, and a majority in Council. But little interest was manifested.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, April 7.—The entire Republican ticket for Mayor, Recorder and four Aldermen was elected to-day by majorities ranging from 100 to 380.

Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 7.—The municipal election to-day was quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Explosion in a Coal Mine

LONDON, April 5.—An explosion of fire damp in a coal mine near Abertillery, Monmouthshire, yesterday, caused the death of five miners, and wounding many others.

SPAIN.

A Battle in the Mountains.

A sharp fight took place on Thursday in the Archall Igni Mountains between a force of nine hundred and sixty Carlists under command of Dorregarray and Olio, and five hundred Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known.

The Red Flag Raised in Barcelona.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona, a red flag, surmounted by the Pilrygian cap, and bearing a death's head, was raised.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—The Republicans have carried the municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Distressing Casualty—A Prominent Citizen Drowned in the River.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 7, 1873.

A most distressing affair happened here this morning which has occasioned considerable sorrow and excitement in the community. Mr. Elward Toyubee, one of our prominent citizens, was out in front of his residence when he fell into the river, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. Mr. Toyubee was well known in this vicinity and in Pittsburgh, and his death is universally regretted. E.

The Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Advices from Prescott, March 29th, say Major Brown's command struck the Apaches at Toute Basin, killed thirty-eight warriors, and captured seventeen squaws. The Apaches were frightened. Many surrendered at Camp Verdee. Owing to the prevalence of the epizootic, the troops operate principally on foot.

Cochise continues raids into Mexico. Pinnale and Arivaipa, Apaches residing on the reservation, claimed that Cochise was stirring them up.

A Murderer Lynched.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A Peoria dispatch says: The *Democrat* of this city has information to the effect that O'Neal, the murderer who was confined in the county jail last fall, for killing a man at Elpaso, and who was acquitted at the late term of the Woodland Circuit Court, killed another man at Streaton, LaSalle county, and a day or two ago he attempted to get out of town, but a crowd of excited miners caught him and hanged him without further ado.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of Sabbath Schools.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of Sabbath schools in this city was celebrated yesterday. The first school was organized in a cooper shop, with thirty scholars. The schools now number fifty-one, with over nine hundred teachers and nearly nine thousand scholars. Four of the teachers of the first school still survive.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

W. Foley, who plead nolle contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Henry Ingram, who plead guilty to assault and battery on Matthew J. McFadden, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and give security for the payment of same within ten days.

Wm. McAuliff, found guilty of the larceny of a watch belonging to Joseph Bell, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

Wm. Power, Jr., found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs and to give security for payment of same within ten days.

John Cook, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Lorenzo Ward and Thomas Brawdy, for cruelty to animals, were sentenced, the former to pay a fine of $25 and costs and go to the Work House for sixty days, and the latter to a fine of $25 and the Work House for three months.

Lorenzo Ward, for the larceny of sundry articles belonging to Matthew Pate was also sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for four months, the second sentence to take place at the expiration of the first.

Martin Connolly for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs.

John Wallace for a similar offense, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars.

Philip B. Weil having plead *nolle contendere* to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs.

Robert P. Stark and John H. Burdell, the convicted burglars, were sentenced by the Court the former to a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of twenty-one years, and the latter to a term of eighteen years.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth Scott for the benefits of the act of Assembly allowing married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the petition.

The Court granted a rule on plaintiff in the case of Michael Tipp vs. Hoffman, to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant lot into a defence.

A rule was granted on Joseph Lowrie to show cause why a writ of "quo warranto" should not issue against him to show by what authority he exercises the office of Associate Director of the Minersville sub-school district, returnable on Saturday next.

W. F. Seibert presented a petition asking that a writ of *mandamus* be issued in the case of Grandstaff vs. Jones, Trustees of Peters township, which was reported several days ago. Mr. Seibert claims that he was duly elected a Justice of the Peace, as shown by the returns at the office of the Clerk of the Court, but that the election officers have refused to give him his certificate of election. The names are Jas. H. Wible, Jos. Governs, Gottfried Sanders, —— Herron and John B. Miller. A rule was granted to show cause why the *mandamus* should not be issued as prayed for in petition.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court Messrs. H. Bingham & Co., of Springfield, Mass., filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Messrs. Shugart & Starr, of Titusville, Pa. Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee.

An order was made allowing the assignees of Messrs. Houghton & Wilmer, of Tioga county, to sell certain property.

Upon petition the trustee of the estate of Thomas Bakewell, bankrupt, was directed to deliver the books of Lightcap & Bakewell and of Thomas Bakewell, to said bankrupt.

The bankruptcy matter of Michael Bigler, of Luzerne county, was again in Court and an order was made allowing the assignee to sell certain property free of liens.

An application and order was made allowing the assignee of the Messrs. McPherson Bros., of Parker's, to sell certain interests in oil properties owned by bankrupts. An order for examination of witnesses touching the bankrupts was made, and the application of George Higgins, for compensation for services rendered to the estate, was referred to Register Shafer for examination.

A. G. Eberhart, of Crawford county, filed an answer denying the alleged acts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition of Weideman, Kent & Co. An argument was also heard on a motion for an injunction restraining certain alleged creditors, D. F. Watson, Esq., arguing for the motion, and U. S. Attorney Swoope and Mr. Rawley, contra. Decision was reserved.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

The Tube Works of Messrs. Graff & Co. Destroyed—Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars —A Large Fire and a Short Water Supply.

On Saturday night a destructive fire occurred on Herr's Island, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, by which the Tube and Gas Pipe Works of William Graff & Co., were entirely destroyed. The fire was discovered about half past eleven o'clock, though it had evidently been burning some time, as it had obtained a good start. An alarm was first struck from box 63, at the end of the bridge, and shortly afterwards a general alarm was sounded, to which the whole Department responded, with the exception of the General Grant steamer, which is engaged in pumping water into the pipes, a short distance below the Hand Street bridge. An alarm was also struck from box 67, on this side, which brought the Pittsburgh Department to the foot of Thirtieth street, though of course they could be of no service.

The material which fed the flames was very light and dry and produced a brilliant light, visible for miles on the river. The fire had not progressed long ere the river bank and island were crowded with interesting spectators, to whom the limited water supply had suggested a general conflagration, and caused many of them to remove their household effects from the line. The Friendship was the first steamer on the ground and remained upon the main shore, drawing water from a fire plug, while the hose was run across the bridge. The Hope and Good Will went onto the island, and received their supplies of water directly from the river.

The main works, a one story frame building, 64x192 feet, together with two other smaller buildings attached, was entirely consumed. It is estimated that the stock reach fifty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of forty thousand, almost entirely in Eastern companies. The machinery, which is very valuable, was badly damaged, though not entirely destroyed. The stock was also considerably damaged. The fire was out by five o'clock. The origin at present is unknown, though the fire is supposed to have started in a coal pile, at a furnace in the western wing of the building. The works are to be immediately rebuilt, and as Messrs. Graff & Co. have on hand a large stock which is entirely uninjured, their business will not be interrupted in the least by the unfortunate event, but they will be enabled to supply the wants of their customers as usual.

BREVITIES.

....The Bennett Branch of the A. V. R. R., has been completed to New Bethlehem, Clarion county. A mixed train is to be run daily to that point.

....Two prisoners—one arrested for perjury and the other a notorious horse thief—escaped from the jail at Bedford last Tuesday, with the assistance of outside parties.

....A miner's wife in Chartiers township on Monday evening tried to fill a lighted lamp with coal oil. The experiment proved a failure and she is laid up in a very badly burned condition.

....An old operator, resident of Titusville, was offered, less than eighteen months ago, a leave of fifty acres, adjoining the Troutman farm, in Butler county, for $50. The lease today is worth $10,000. We know not what a day may bring forth.

....L. Byrone Van Lone, son of John Van Lone, of the town of Webster, Monroe county, died on the 16th of March, in the Monroe county Insane Asylum, from injuries received in the terrible railroad disaster, near Prospect Station, on the evening of December 24.

....A contract has been taken by responsible parties to complete the Sinnamahoning & Allegheny Railroad within four miles of Grease City, in four months. It will connect with the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Brady's Bend. It is rumored that the company have not yet fully decided whether this road will connect with the Allegheny Valley at East Brady or at Parker City. The citizens of the latter place are making strenuous efforts to bring the road to Parker.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Aged Citizen.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Alexander McClurg, after a brief confinement, a very brief interruption of the activities of a long and busy life, died at the residence of his son, Mr. Trevor McClurg, No. 19 Church avenue, Allegheny City. He was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and at his death probably left no survivor who can date his citizenship so far back as he. Mr. McClurg was with his father's family an immigrant from Ireland in 1798 or 1799, and has during all the years since, about three-quarters of a century, been identified in various ways with the interests of Pittsburgh. For forty years or more he was among the most prominent, extensive and enterprising of our citizens, actively engaged in commerce and manufactures. His father, Joseph McClurg, and he, established the first iron foundry and carried it on successfully for many years. The site of this foundry is now covered by the Postoffice and the new Mansfield Hall. He afterwards became proprietor of the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry and cast the first cannon made here for the Government. Major Wade was for a time associated with him in this foundry. The late Wm. J. Totten was also a partner under the firm name of McClurg, Wade & Co. This foundry subsequently became the property of Freeman, Knap & Co., of Charles Knap, and finally is known as the Fort Pitt, or Knapp Foundry Company. During his long and busy life Mr. McClurg was known for persistent energy, enterprise, and great tenacity of purpose. Sons and daughters have risen to call him blessed. These, with a large circle of friends, will mourn his loss.

Death of Mrs. Pressly.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Pressly, relict of the late Rev. John Pressly, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. T. McCance, on Washington avenue, Allegheny, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Pressly was a lady of rare excellencies of mind and heart, amiable in temper, gentle and winning in manner, possessed of vigorous mental powers, and highly cultured, which rendered her esteemed alike in social and intellectual circles. She lived a life adorned with Christian graces and one which will cause innumerable friends to cherish her memory.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of Sabbath Schools.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of Sabbath schools in this city was celebrated yesterday. The first school was organized in a cooper shop, with thirty scholars. The schools now number fifty-one, with over nine hundred teachers and nearly nine thousand scholars. Four of the teachers of the first school still survive.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

Death from Drinking Tincture of Aconite Root in Mistake for Bitters.

Coroner West last evening held an inquest on the body of George Johnson, who died very suddenly at the house of Edward Clinton, No 10 Seventh street, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the deceased, who was watchman on the steamboat "N. J. Bigley," had gone to the mate's room (who died suddenly on Saturday) and helped himself to a bottle which he supposed contained bitters which the mate had used to create an appetite. As he was just going to dinner he thought he would take a swallow, which he did. He then, with Mr. Clinton's permission, went to the kitchen and drank a glass of water. Shortly after he dropped dead on deck. An inquest on him was held by the Coroner, who is now thought that a *post mortem* examination will be made. Where the poison was obtained was not developed.

A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The New State and the Eagle Collide and the Former Sinks.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer New State, of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade, going down, and the tug Eagle, coming up, collided about two miles below this city, knocking a hole in the hull of the former, and causing her to sink with her entire cargo. The New State was bound for Cincinnati, after four o'clock with a large cargo, and a good many passengers, and when she met the Eagle some mis. understanding occurred, and a greatdeal of whistling and signaling between the two boats took place, the result of which could not be ascertained. The guards of the Eagle, being lower than those of the New State, went under the guards of the latter and knocked a hole in the hull. The State sank in the channel, the the water coming up to her hurricane deck. The passengers and crew were saved by the Eagle, though the cargo will be a total loss.

The New State was owned by C. H. Booth & Co., of Wheeling, and was commanded by Captain Dillon. She was a light draft steamer and was built at Wheeling about three years ago. She formerly ran in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. The loss on the boat and cargo cannot now be ascertained, though the latter is covered by insurance.

RISE IN THE ALLEGHENY.

A Sudden Flood—Activity on the Wharf—Fears of a Flood.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny river commenced to rise rapidly, and before noon the pier marks at the Suspension bridge indicated thirteen feet of water in the channel. The current was very strong, and as the rise has not been anticipated, all the loose property on the wharf was floated off. Fortunately, this consisted in most instances of lumber not very valuable, and the waters only cleared up the wharf of lumber piled there. The river early this morning was 13½ feet, however, during the afternoon, and that necessitated the removal of other property, which owners desired to save. For a few hours there was an animated spectacle presented, and the river was alive with rafts. At the close of business last night the river marks showed nearly sixteen feet in the channel with the waters still rising, and there were some fears entertained of a flood in the lower portions of Allegheny.

Many boats and rafts have been cut loose by the breaking up of the snows on the mountains and the breaking up of the small streams at the headwaters of the river.

Attention, Plowmen!

The Fayette Farmers' Club will hold their second annual plowing match on Wednesday, April 9, 1873, on the farm occupied by Wm. Campbell, Esq., one-half mile south of Oakdale Station, P., C. & St. L. Railway, at which time the following premiums will be awarded, to wit: Best plowman, $8; second best, $6; third best, $4; fourth best, $2; best plowboy under 19 years, $8; second best, $6; third best, $4; fourth best, $2.

Competition free, and all ploughmen and plowboys are invited to compete, and are requested to forward their names to the Secretary of Committee before the day of the match. Premiums only awarded where there is competition, and must be called for within thirty days after the match, otherwise they will be forfeited to the club.

There will also be a plow test at the same time and place, and all plow manufacturers or their agents are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of displaying the merits of their respective manufactures.

All plows forwarded for the test to the aforesaid station, or to the care of the Club, will be taken in charge by the Committee of Arrangements.

Plowing will commence promptly at ten o'clock, A. M.

Upright and competent gentlemen have been selected in each class, and every precaution has been taken to secure a fair and impartial contest.

For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of Committee,

J. W. WEST,
Oakdale Station, Allegheny county, Pa.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
J. W. NESBITT,
VINCENT MILLER,
W. A. HERBERT,
W. C. HERRON,
} Committee.

Meeting of the Prison Board.

On Saturday the regular quarterly meeting of the County Prison Board was held in the office of the County Controller. The usual bills of the quarter were presented and approved, and the newly elected warden, A. W. Smith, Esq., filed his bond, which was approved.

The Board then proceeded to the election of managers for the Work House and Inebriate asylum, and the ballot resulted as follows: George E. White, 11; James Allen, 11; James Kelly, 11; W. J. Anderson, 8; J. A. Fleming, 7; W. S. Bissell, 3; Richard Hays, 3. The first five gentlemen having received the highest number of votes were duly elected.

His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick presented a resolution commendatory of the course of the late warden, Mr. Scandrett, and desired that the same be spread on the minutes, which was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted providing that Ambrose E. Lynch be allowed the privilege of the hall of the jail during religious service on Sundays, after which the Board adjourned.

Catholic Church Property in Dispute.

Saturday morning Messrs. Alexander Curly, and sixty-three other members of the Roman Catholic church at Mansfield, filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas against the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec. The dispute is in relation to a piece of property located in Mansfield. In 1869 it is alleged the congregation contributed money for the purchase of the ground, and the erection of a church for the use of the congregation, and that the church was built, and is now occupied by them. The title is in the name of Right Rev. M. Domenec in trust for the congregation, and the complainants have reason to believe that the defendant has contracted with James Doolittle for the exchange of the ground for a lot in Chartiers borough. They have remonstrated in vain against the removal of their church, and they now ask that an injunction be issued restraining the same, returnable on Thursday next at ten o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court.

....A boy named William James Henry, about nine years of age, has been residing at the Mayor's office for some of his friends or relations. He says that his father and mother are dead, and that he has been living with his sister, who lived on Fiftieth street, till the first of April, when she moved and gave him fifty cents, telling him to go to Burgettstown or some other place. He came to the city day before yesterday, when he applied to the mayor, who purchased a ticket and sent him to Burgettstown. On Saturday the boy was returned to the mayor's office by a gentleman who was desirous of knowing something of his relations. He wishes to adopt the lad if he has no friends, or, if having them, they are willing. Detective Cupples will provide a home for the lost child until some other arrangement can be made.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

136,811. Hitching Strap.—Almus M. Brubaker, Millersville, assignor of two-thirds his right to William Compton and Abraham B. Greenwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

136,812. Safety Clamp for Rock Drill Rods.—Milan C. Bullock, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-fourth his right to Samuel E. Griscom, Mahanoy Plane, Pa.

136,816. Roll for Rolling Railway Rails.—John W. Cooper, Hubbard, Ohio, assignor to Amos E. Rogers, La Grande, Oreg., and Cyrus Roose, Newcastle, Pa., trustees.

136,817. Means for Buoying and Stopping Holes in Vessels.—John W. Cooper, Hubbard, Ohio, assignor to Amos E. Rogers, La Grande, Oreg., and Cyrus Roose, Newcastle, Pa., trustees.

136,825. Washing Machine.—Oliver B. Evans, Titusville, Pa.

136,830. Brace Drill.—George Gibbs, Canton, Ohio.

136,839. Sleigh Brake.—Francis A. Kitch, Mansfield, Pa.

136,842. Animal Trap.—Armstead M. Lovett, Zanesville, Ohio.

136,847. Cider and Wine Mill.—Alexander McCreight and Robert W. Glasgow, Tranquility, Ohio.

136,848. Washer for Nut Locks.—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa.

136,857. Manufacture of Rub Irons for Carriages.—Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,858. Window Blind.—Linden Park, Brady, Pa.

136,879. Car Coupling.—John M. Sutton, Sutton's Corners, Pa.

136,887. Machine for Breaking Coal and other Substances.—Rufus A. Wilder, Cressona, Pa.

136,903. Sewing Machine Table.—William M. Cuthbert, Oil City, Pa.

136,950. Apparatus for Tapping Water Mains.—William Young, Easton, Pa.

136,982. Means of Snubbing Canal Boats.—Thomas W. Edgar, Espy, Pa.

136,992. Extracting Tubular Casings from Oil Wells.—Hart Harris, Tidioute, Pa.

137,022. Sawing Machine.—Albert T. Nichols, Williamsport, Pa.

137,024. Cultivator.—William H. Platt, Dayton, Ohio.

137,030. Mattress.—Theophilus Roller, Allegheny City, Pa.

137,031. Shutter Bowing Device.—Tobias Royer, Lancaster, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Joseph R. Royer, same place.

A SCENE THAT IS A SCENE.

A Man Shot in Earnest in a Play—Only Six Men Fire at Him—Not Badly Hurt.

The "Scarlet Cord" is a play that is being produced in Allegheny, at Turner Hall, by an amateur company, for the benefit of Knapp's battery and the Washington Infantry. As might be known from its title, it is a military play. On Thursday evening a little episode occurred that was not set down in the bills. It appears that a man named David A. Jones, of Post 151, G. A. R., who enacts the character of *John Mason*, a man drafted into the "Confederate" army, but with Union principles and feeling, his feelings finally causing him to desert, but is re captured and court martialed and sentenced to be shot, was going through his lines, a little scene occurred which came near coming to a genuine climax. In the second scene of the second act, he is supposed going to be shot. A platoon of men are around him, and six men with loaded guns stand in front of him ready to fire. The man's eyes are bandaged and the order "to fire" is given, with a result extraordinarily effective,instead of pointing the guns above his head as ordered he point

Very Latest News.

HARRISBURG.

A Partizan Debate in the House on State Finances.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR AN ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

Congressional Apportionment Passed by Both Houses.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 8, 1873.

State Treasurer's Bill.

This bill came up in the House as the special order this morning, Mr. Newmyer again occupying the chair. Mr. Orvis made a carefully prepared speech on the subject of State finances since Governor Curtain left the Executive office in 1867. He maintained in the first place that the Republican party was responsible for the delay in the election of a State Treasurer by the people, in accordance with the constitutional amendment, and that such election should have been held this spring. Next he alleged that the financial reports of the State since 1867 had been "doctored," the sum of the debt overstated, and the yearly demands for interest in excess of what was due. Mr. Orvis dealt largely in figures, and of course his speech was one of those that requires careful reading and study to get at its substantial merits; his delivery of it did not afford an opportunity for that. He was replied to by Mr. Brown, of Erie, and Speaker Elliott, who characterized the speech as a mere rehearsal of the campaign oratory of the Democrats last fall. Mr. Mitchell defended the resolution for the commencement of the term of office of the State Treasurer on the first of May as preferrable to either the first of December or the first of March. He quoted and corrected some of the figures produced by Mr. Orvis, and on the whole made decidedly the best response to the Democratic champion. The debate took a very amusing turn as to the appointment of investigating committees by the Speaker, and their peculiar construction by appointing on the committees the persons proposed to be investigated, as in the case of the inquiry into the patching up of the Delaware avenue bill.

Mr. Brockway moved to amend the bill by making the term of office of the Treasurer commence on the Monday next after the first Monday of May. The amendment was rejected, yeas 31, nays 62, two or three Republicans, including Dr. Hailey, of Chester, and Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, in the affirmative, and several Democrats, headed by Sam Josephs, in the negative. The bill was then passed as it came from the Senate, by a vote of 67 ayes to 26 nays.

The Congressional Apportionment.

This bill has been finally disposed of by the Legislature, and now only needs the Governor's signature to become a law. In the Senate several motions were made to amend the plan of the Committee on Conference, but they all failed, and the report of the committee was adopted by yeas 19, nays 12. In the House no attempt was made to amend, but the discussion took a wide and somewhat personal range. Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, denounced the construction of his district (the eighteenth) as the result of a conspiracy on the part of certain would-be managers of the party, and severely criticised the Speaker for his arrangement of the Apportionment Committee, also Mr. Dimmick, who announced the bill and the way it was concocted, and in the course of his remarks pitched into Senator Rutan, who, he alleged, was its real author. Mr. Wolfe had a good deal to say about the "Beaver ring," and also alluded in order for reflecting on Senators by name. The bill was finally accepted as it came from the Committee of Conference, by a vote of 58 to 36, Messrs. Mahon, Hancock, Lane and some other Republicans voting with the Democrats, and Messrs. Josephs, McCullough of Berks, Lutz and other Democrats in the affirmative.

On the basis of the October election last year, this bill gives the Democrats five districts and the Republicans thirteen. But that was hardly a fair test, and the Democrats are better satisfied with this bill than any of the others that have been up in the Legislature, claiming they are certain of eight districts, with one or two doubtful.

The Pittsburgh Charter.

Mr. McCormick, from the Committee of Conference on the Pittsburgh charter, reported a section to-day, on which the two committees agreed, covering the only difference. It provides for the division of the city into police court districts by Councils, and the election of a person in each district, who shall be police magistrate, the number in the city not to exceed ten nor to be less than four. They are to receive salaries, be removable by Councils for misconduct, and collect fines and fees now exacted by the Mayor, paying the same into the city treasury. They are to have the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as the Mayor.

Military Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Military Bill made a report to the two houses to-day, which was adopted, and the bill goes to the Governor. As agreed on by the Conference Committee, it fixes the number of volunteer companies in the State entitled to receive State aid, at 200; the maximum of each company is established at 40 men, and the maximum of the force at 10,000. The companies are to receive $500 each from the State, and are to be distributed in the different Congressional districts, in accordance with population.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Bank Bill Vetoed by the Governor.

LOBBYISTS BECOMING ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR BILLS.

The New State Treasury Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 8, 1873.

SENATE.

Veto by the Governor.

The Governor sent in a veto of the National Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, with the same reasons as the Wood's Run Savings Bank.

Bills Passed.

Mr. McCORMICK passed several small street bills under a suspension of the rules, and a supplement allowing the Oakland Passenger Railroad Company to establish a line of omnibusses.

Lobbyists Becoming Anxious About their Bills.

There is a tremendous press of outsiders here, nearly crazy about their various bills. The members and clerks are nearly exhausted.

House Bills for To-Day.

The following list of House bills will be on their final passage in the Senate on Wednesday: 1,159, additional law judges for Allegheny; 1,307, Paint bridge; 2,023, Carnegie Avenue; 1,921, supplement to the Woods Run Savings Bank; 1,346, Fort Heron Incline; 1,807, Reserve township.

The Powder Bill Passed.

The powder bill passed the Senate this afternoon.

HOUSE.

The New State Treasury Bill Passed.

The special order was the new State Treasury bill, which passed.

Senate Calendar.

The calendar of Senate bills was taken up. No western bills were debated, but the calendar was cleared of all the old political bill, relating to the city of Scranton, caused debate, and the House adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1873.

The storm centre in the Ohio Valley will probably move on Wednesday over the Middle States to southern New England; for Wednesday in the south Atlantic States, easterly winds, increasing to brisk with rain; for New England, increasing northeast winds, threatening and rainy weather; for the lower lakes, northeast winds, backing to northwest, with rain or snow; for the upper lakes, northerly winds with cloudy weather. Cautionary signals continue at Mobile, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah.

A Woman Beaten to Death by a Drunken Husband.

EASTON, Pa., April 8.—A Mrs. Grouse has been murdered by her husband, in Smithtown, a suburb of this place. Grouse has been arrested. Grouse had been drinking hard, and coming home, brutally beat his wife. Grouse's father interfered and was himself severly cut and beaten. Mrs. Grouse remained insensible until death.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Elm City, from this city to New Haven, during the fog this morning struck on a rock, at Throgg's Neck, in the Sound, and sunk. No lives were lost.

LONDON, April 8.—The Anchor line steamship India, from Glasgow for New York, is ashore in the Clyde, off the mouth of the river Loven.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—The steamships Celtic and City of Paris, from New York, have arrived.

GLASGOW, April 8.—The steamship India, ashore this morning in the Clyde, has got off. No damage is reported.

HOME NEWS.

We are requested to warn the citizens against excessive consumption and all waste of the hydrant water. Owing to the flood in the Allegheny, the 45th street works are pumping scarce anything but sand and gravel, and worst of all, the large pump at the old or lower works gave out yesterday afternoon. The superintendent expected to ascertain last night what was the cause of the failure of the pump, and if possible to put things right. He had a strong force on the work last night, if any radical defect or injury should be revealed the smaller pump only will remain, and the supply for ordinary consumption can not be pumped. The utmost care and economy should therefore be observed to-day by all consumers, otherwise many of the factories may have to suspend for want of water. We hope, however, to learn to-day that this danger has been averted.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at MAX SCHAMBERG'S European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Iuman line steamer City of Brooklyn, at New York, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Iuman line steamer City of Bristol, at New York, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Iuman line steamer City of Paris, at Queenstown, at 1 o'clock P. M.

White Star line steamer Celtic, at Queenstown, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Anchor line steamer India, at the Clyde, at 2 o'clock M.

The Effects of Intemperance.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Ludwig Miller, who had committed suicide by hanging. The deceased was a boiler maker by occupation, and resided on Long alley, Third ward, Allegheny. It appears that Miller had been drinking for several weeks past, and about three o'clock yesterday he came home drunk, kissed his children, then told his wife he would be dead by three o'clock. As he had often made similar threats, nothing was thought of it, but he committed the rash act which ended his life. A verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered. The deceased was a native of Germany, forty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

The Murder Trial Yesterday.

Yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Sterrett on the bench, the case of Francis Russell, charged with the murder of Cornelius Raftis, was continued. Francis A. Kline, a Justice of the Peace, Charles Thompson, Thomas Murphy and Jacob Schlef testified briefly, though nothing of special importance was adduced. This closed the case for the Commonwealth, when Mr. Gibson addressed the jury for the Commonwealth, stating that they expected to obtain a verdict of murder in the second degree. Witnesses for the defence were then examined, after which the counsel for both sides addressed the court. The theory of the defence was that Ted Wicklin, and not Russell, did the stabbing, and their evidence was offered to substantiate this. The case was then sent to the jury who are still out.

Another Sudden Death.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of Herman King, who died suddenly at the residence of Patrick Crosece, Highland avenue, East Liberty. The deceased had been employed on the new Water Works, and quit on Friday, stating that he felt unwell. On Saturday he became so ill that he could not work, going home Sunday. On Monday morning he went to his foreman to request a settlement, saying he felt unwell, but the foreman told him "the had contracted a big job and a half, meaning nothing coming to him." The deceased had complained of being very costive. In the evening he took cramps and died about six o'clock yesterday morning from inflammation of the bowels. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The deceased was a laborer, a native of Germany, 45 years of age and is supposed to have left a wife and family in Oil City.

A South Side Accident.

Yesterday morning Charles Euting, employed in the window glass manufactory of Wm. McCully & Co., to the Thirty-second ward, was in the act of wheeling a heavy truck used for the removal of leaking pots, and carrying new ones for resetting. While approaching the furnace from the yard in the rear of the works a bridge had to be crossed to reach the interior of the works. As soon as the centre of the bridge was reached it gave away, precipitating Euting to the furnace pit below, a distance of ten or twelve feet, and heavy timbers of which, with the iron barrow, falling upon him. The unfortunate man was speedily extricated and removed to his home near by, and Dr. Brewster was summoned, who discovered besides sustaining internally injury his left leg was fractured in two places. The surgeon is of the opinion that the injuries are not necessarily fatal.

A Pastor Installed.

Last evening a large congregation assembled in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to participate in the exercises connected with the formal installation of the new Pastor, the Rev. W. H. McMillen. In addition to the members of the church and other visitors present there was a very full representation of members of the Presbytery, under whose auspices the services were conducted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Reed, the address to the people given by the Rev. Mr. Brandon, and that to the pastor by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., all in accordance with the usual order in the Church, followed by the fraternal greetings between pastor and people, which was the last and perhaps in all respects the most generally interesting and thoroughly enjoyable feature of the occasion. The reverend gentleman received every indication of the sympathy and hearty cordiality of his people, and with such assurances of esteem and good fellowship certainly commences his new pastorate under favoring auspices.

Hymeneal.

Last evening a very pleasing episode occurred at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Harvey, No. 61, Union avenue, Allegheny, the occasion being the time of the marriage ceremony between Mr. F. A. Estep, formerly of Allegheny, but now of Oil City, and the neice of the hostess, Miss Zara J. Lewis. The felicitous ceremony was witnessed by a company sufficient to comfortably fill the spacious parlor, and numbering only the immediate friends of the happy principals in the interesting scene. The service was performed by the Rev. T. N. Boyle, in accordance with the brief but beautifully impressive ritual of the M. E. Church, and was supplemented with pleasant exercises around the festal board, fraternal interchanges in social converse, and all the attractive accessories which attach to and make joyous such peculiarly pleasant and enjoyable occasions—occasions which are enjoyable to principals and guests, in the present and are ever surrounded thereafter with the fragrance of the most cherished memories. The friends assembled testified their appreciation of the youthful pair by numerous and most elegant gifts, followed by the good wishes of the donors, as sincere as they were many and earnest and luminently deserved. That these good wishes may be more than realized, will be the desire of all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance; and if words receive its reward, they will be realized—for certainly if our young friends but receive from Dame Fortune half the favor their merits deserve, their matrimonial pathway will be shaded with but few clouds, and naught but peace, prosperity and joy attend them as they journey up the hill of life together.

INDIANA AT BUENA VISTA.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In to-day's GAZETTE there is a notice of the recent death of Col. C. C. Bowles, of Indiana, who commanded the 2d regiment of that State in the battle of Buena Vista. You remark that the State was disgraced by that regiment.

I have always been in political opposition to Colonel Bowles, but I hesitate not in saying that he did his whole duty in the battle of Buena Vista. Of the 2d regiment, I say in the most positive terms that it did not disgrace Indiana, nor was the State disgraced in that battle by any of its troops.

Whenever the GAZETTE, or any military gentleman, may find time to review the events of that battle, I would suggest to such,

1st. That General Taylor should have been court martialled for his conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

2d. That the retreat of the Second Indiana regiment saved the battle to our arms.

3d. That the slaughter of the Kentucky troops at the close of the battle was not a necessary part of the military operations of that battle, and was only in consequence of the retreat of the Second Indiana.

LEWIS BOLLMAN.

Monongahela City, April 7, 1873.

STREET COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Large Amount of Business Transacted—Contracts Awarded, &c.

The Street Committee held an adjourned meeting last night, Evan Jones, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Bindley from the sub-committee on the Wylie street sewer, reported in favor of laying the sewer. Accepted. The Board of viewers were instructed to assess only that property benefitted by the sewer. An ordinance for the construction of the sewer was ordered.

Ordinances were ordered for the grading of Gregory street, Twenty-seventh ward, and a sewer on School alley, Seventeenth ward.

Citizens of the Twenty-fifth ward presented a remonstrance against a proposed brick works in that ward. Received and ordered to be filed.

An ordinance was ordered for a board walk on Boundary street, Sixteenth ward.

Messrs. Rafferty, Wilson, Eder, Pearson and Marshal were appointed to investigate the matter of the grade of Devilller street.

Messrs. Pearson, Jeremy, Mahon and Follansbee were appointed a committee to investigate the matter of the location of Smallman street, Fifteenth ward.

On a petition, ordinances were ordered for a sewer on Penn avenue, from Butler street to Thirty-third street, and one on Fourteenth street.

On a petition, it was decided to prepare an ordinance for the improvement of Jane street, from Nineteenth street to Union street, South Side, under the Penn avenue act. An ordinance was also ordered for a sewer on Sycamore street.

The City Engineer was instructed to allow Messrs. Munn & Greer $3,000 on pay roll on account of the Ann street sewer. Ordinances were ordered for the re paving of Elm street, Seventeenth ward, for a sewer on Spring alley, for the opening, grading and paving of Home street, and for the opening of Forty-fifth street.

The following contracts were awarded: Woolslayer alley, F Armstrong, 29c per cubic yard for grading; 87c per square yard for paving; Plum alley, C. Rote, grading 21c, paving 75c; Hatfield alley, R. Ellis, grading 25c, paving 79c; Blackberry alley, C. Rote, grading 24c, paving 80c; Snowden alley sewer, D. O. Driscoll, per lineal foot $3 40, man holes, $45, drops $70; Pasture street sewer, Wilson & McGrew, $2.35 per foot, man holes $48, drops $45; Decatur street sewer, D. O. Driscoll, per foot, $2.90, man holes, $40, drops, $65.

On motion adjourned.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Monthly Reports—Salaries of the South Side Teachers—The Local Tax Levy.

The Central Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms on Fourth avenue, President Craig in the chair, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Case, Fleming, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, Mitchell, McEwen, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Sims, and Turney.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary made the following report for the month of March:

Salaries paid to teachers	$17,501 81
For payment of monthly bills	1,606 89
Total	$19,108 70

Report received and filed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of Superintendent Luckey for the month of March showed the following condition of the public schools in this city:

Enrollment—Males, 5,287, females 5,159; total 10,446.

Average attendance—Males, 4,407, females, 4,249; total, 8,656.

The enrollment is 919 greater than for the corresponding month last year. The number of teachers employed is the same as in February—254.

Report received and filed.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. Jillson, Principal of the High School, presented his report for the month of March, as follows: Enrolled—males, 181; females, 155. Total, 336.

Average attendance—males, 162; females, 156; total 298. Per cent.—males, 89; females, 88; total, 89. New scholars—males, 1; non-resident pupils, 30. The school was in session twenty days.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Rankin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the report of that Committee as follows:

Balance on hand in the Treasury March 10, 1873	$18,926 47
Received April 4, of City Treasury	10,000 00
	$28,926 47
Warrant paid since last meeting	18,050 07
Coupons	1,990 00
	$20,050 07
Balance on hand April 8, 1872	$ 876 40

The Committee recommended the Board to levy the tax for the ensuing school year, viz: 10 mills for school purposes; 3 mills for retiring bonds and contingent expenses.

Mr. Lewis moved to accept the report and adopt the recommendation of the Committee in regard to levying the tax of thirteen mills. The motion prevailed unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on High School, reported several minor changes made in the rooms of the High School, also that Mr. Forney was employed temporarily in place of Miss Bronson, who is sick.

The Committee recommended that an additional teacher be employed in the commercial department, on account of the increased attendance. By this means the necessity of an assistant to Professor Cheesman will be dispensed with. The Committee recommended that the resolution excluding non-residents from the commercial department be rescinded, unless they pay twenty five dollars per quarter. The Committee urged all the members of the Board, and particularly the new members, to visit the High School frequently.

The report was received and filed, and the recommendations were taken up and considered seriatim. All of them were adopted with the exception of that for rescinding the resolution excluding non-residents from the commercial department, which was, on motion, postponed.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sims, from the Committee on Evening Schools, reported the balance of the districts not reported at the February meeting as follows: Franklin, $200.80; Forbes, $347.31; previously reported, 3,723.36. Total, $4271.41. Report received and filed.

The Secretary read the resignation of Josiah Cohen Esq., a member of the Board, who had moved from Pittsburgh to Allegheny. On motion the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Aughenbaugh introduced the question of paying the teachers of the South Side the same as the teachers of the old wards.

Mr. Schultz moved that the teachers of the South Side be paid the same compensation as the teachers of the old districts after the first.

AN HISTORICAL INACCURACY.

Mr. Fleming said he was in favor of an equal compensation to all teachers. He thought that the South Side schools were graded equally as well as those in the old wards. Mr. Fleming took occasion to say that Mr. Craig, in giving the United States history used in the public schools. That history fixed the scene of Braddock's defeat on the South Side, two miles from the river. The point was well taken, though its connection with the salaries of the South Side teachers was not prominently visible.

Mr. Craig (Mr. Pitcairn in the chair) moved an amendment, providing that the Board assume the compensation of the teachers for the month of June, and up to what time proper arrangements until September. The amendment was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Mr. Schultz said that the School Board of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards wished to petition the Board, through him, for a division of their district. The matter was referred to the following committee: Messrs. Barker, Schultz and Fleming.

Messrs. Wilson, Ahl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh and Barker were appointed a visiting committee for the ensuing year.

The following additional tax levies were reported by the Secretary:

Birmingham	8 mills
Highland	20 "
Allegheny	3 "
O'Hara	15 "
St. Clair	6 "
Washington	15 "
Grant	6 "
Monongahela	none

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Huckestine vs. Hutchinson, an action to recover for work done, reported yesterday. The jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Lewis Stern vs. Albert Stehle, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $55 99.

John A. Willock vs. G. W. Schmidt, et al. an action to recover damages for alleged breach of contract. Still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

216. Bruce vs. Rogers et al.
158. Millikin vs. Steamer R. J. Grace.
165. Hill vs. Conger.
172. McClintock vs. Bracken.
174. Bailey vs. Brown & Haggarty.
175. Krans vs. Haas, administrator.
176. Luther vs. Carey et al.
178. Rigler vs. Berger et al.
179. Duncan & Waughter vs. Barr.
180. Same vs. Lambert.
181. Waddell, for use, vs. Pittock.
182. Heline vs. Wernley.
183. Acor vs. Archibald.
185. Ritz et al. vs. Steinaker.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The following cases occupied the attention of this Court yesterday.

Joseph Hastings vs. Pierce Linnett, an action on book account. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $190.

Frederick Ulmer and Josephine, his wife vs. Joan Peters and Margaret, his wife, an action for slander, is still on trial.

Hays et al., vs. Briggs, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Trial List for To-day.

172. S. Roedelheim vs. Wm. Robinson.
186. Jno. C. Wilson vs. John Adams.
189. George W. Canfield vs. Capt. Jno. Gilmore.
110. F. Lorzer vs. Jas. A. Carlin.
22. S. Milliker vs. J. H. Chrisainger.
14. N. McKeown vs. W. McKeown.
45. H. Darlington vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.
155. S. Jacobs vs. Adam Exposito Co.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

On the affidavit of Moyer Lyon, petitioning creditor and his solicitor denying the authority by which the bankruptcy matter against the National Iron Company, of Monitour county, was discontinued, a rule was granted to show cause why said discontinuance should not be stricken off and the matter reinstated; returnable next Tuesday.

The assignee of Stephen W. Payne, of Bradford county, bankrupt, was granted leave to sell certain real estate discharged of all liens.

George H. Orth and William Layburn, of Canonsburg, Washington county, were adjudged bankrupts, on the petition of Hopkins, Wright & Co., of Washington, Pennsylvania, and the matter referred to Register Knox, of Washington.

George J. Rodgers, of Columbia county, presented his petition for a discharge from bankruptcy, on which an order was made for final examination before Register Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg.

Samuel H. Baird, of this city, grocer, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy; referred to Register Harper.

A. S. Levake and Wm. Murphy, of Newcastle, Pa., filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox.

In the bankruptcy matter of Weldman, Kent & Co. against A. G. Eberhart, of Crawford county, injunction was rendered against the First National Bank of Conneautville and others, execution creditors of said debtor.

An argument was had upon the demurer filed in the case of Joseph H. Strayer, assignee of George H. Bishop, bankrupt, of Cambria county, Mr. Burgwin for demurer and Mr. Reed contra. Decision reserved.

In the case of William Merrington against the steamboat "Oil Valley," the claimants appeared and satisfied the debt of the libellants, whereupon the boat was released.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Trial list for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Wm. Brown,	Wm. Nantz,
M. Albrecht,	David Brown,
J. McDonald,	James Cassiday,
Mathew J. Cassiday,	Wm. Casey,
Wm. Wright,	Jas. Hufnagle,
Adam Hufnagle.	

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. S. A. Rotler will have her opening of spring millinery goods on Wednesday and Thursday, April 9th and 10th inst., at No. 122 Ohio street, Allegheny. Ladies should be there early so as to see the latest styles. 3

Owing to the great rush in the afternoons at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale, they would respectfully ask all who could to come as early as possible in the mornings. However, the proprietors will do their best to have every customer properly served at all times.

A saving of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

BREVITIES.

....A meeting of the Fire Commission will be held to day.

....Sunday liquor sellers in Allegheny are being brought to justice.

....Do not stop to tell stories in business hours in an editor's room.

....It is said on all sides that monetary affairs are improving in the Oil regions.

....A new line of ferry boats has been established between Wood's Run and Temperanceville.

....Cobert Walker, employed at Hartupee's engine works, had a finger taken off by a drill yesterday.

....In the case of the child found dead on Mulberry alley and Twenty-seventh street the jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown cause.

....The Duquesne boat club house, lying near Herr's Island, was struck by a log yesterday afternoon, and sank. Loss about five hundred dollars.

....Spring suits now agitate young men and maidens, causing a general movement in couples, platoons and brigades to the dry goods and clothing stores.

....In the case of William Young, fatalloned yesterday as having been killed in a coal mine on Squirrel Hill. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

....The foundation of the new Allegheny water works, together with the machinery and boilers, has been completed, and the engine will be in operation about the first of July.

....The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night and approved bills to the amount of $11,636 13, of which $981.80 was for repairs recently made on the water works.

....A frame stable on Madison avenue, Allegheny, near the city line, together with a wagon and two sets of harness, was burned early yesterday morning. Loss six hundred dollars.

....An iron box containing valuables to the amount of six thousand dollars, and belonging to the Citizens' Savings Bank, has mysteriously disappeared from the vault of the Safe Deposit Company.

....A man at the Allegheny depot yesterday informed Chief Clark that he had been victimized by the confidence game one hundred and odd with a rubber band, and placed in his coat pocket. Upon arriving at his bank where he intended to deposit the money he found it gone. A moment later a small boy overtook the man with the money in his hand, saying that he had found it on the street. The jeweler gave the honest boy a V, but still thinks it very mysterious how that money got from his pocket.

....The members of our County Bar have decided to hold a meeting in the Criminal Court room, on Friday, to consider and discuss the report of the Judiciary Committee to the Constitutional Convention. This report which is quite lengthy, and is drawn up with much ability, is in the GAZETTE, April 31—is one of the most interesting and important that has come before the Convention, and its discussion by the Bar will be most appropriate, and should be engaged in generally by our Bar.

....A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. Take a white sponge of large size, and sow it full of rice, oats or wheat. Then place it for a week or two in a shallow dish, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seeds will begin to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place, the sponge may be suspended by means of cords to the window, or hung on a hook in a little sun will enter. It will thus become like a mass of green, and can be kept wet by the mere immersion of it in a bowl of water.

PERSONAL.

***Miss Jane Coombs comes next week.

***Coroner West is unusually busy at present.

***A. H. Stevtevant, Esq., of the Duluth, Minn., *Daily Tribune*, is at the Union Depot Hotel.

***Mr. Thomas Booth, of this city, who was wrecked on the Atlantic, returned home yesterday morning.

***Laura Keene, the actress who is soon to visit Pittsburgh, is the prosecutor in a fifteen thousand dollar libel suit.

***A. W. Erwin, Esq., of Allegheny City, has just returned from the east with a large stock of dry goods for the spring trade.

***Mr. Fred Hills, of South Kent, Eng., was seriously hurt yesterday at the Union Depot Hotel, by a fall which injured the small of his back.

***Josiah Cohen, Esq., tendered his resignation yesterday as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Cohen, besides being an earnest educator, was the "Bill Nye" of the Board, and that dignified body will in future miss his quiet humor and brilliant wit.

***Yesterday news was received in this city of the death of Mr. James Mawhinney, a well known citizen, which occurred in Ireland on Monday. Mr. M. had been in poor health, and had gone to Ireland with the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial. The deceased was formerly a member of Common Council from the Sixth ward, and was honored and respected by a large circle of acquaintances. He was thirty-five years of age and unmarried.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

ANNIE NIGGANGARD made an information yesterday before Alderman Anderson, charging James Arthurs with forcible entry and detainer. Warrant issued.

CHIEF OF POLICE KEARNEY, of Wilkesbarre, arrived in the city for the purpose of escorting Dennis, who was arrested at the Union Depot on a charge of larceny to Wilkesbarre.

DOMENIC MAGUIRE'S saloon, on Bingham street, Twenty-eighth ward, South Side, and Jacob Leppert's saloon, on Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, were entered by burglars on Sunday night last, and a basket demijohn of whisky taken from the former, and two demijohns containing forty-six dollars stolen from the latter.

MARY GEARY, Mary Armstrong, Annie Justice and Cecelia McBride, four as hardened looking wretches as ever entered the lockup, were arrested yesterday on Virgin alley on the charge of a disturbance. They had with them a little child some three years old, which was locked with them. They come up for a hearing this morning.

THOS. W. LINDSAY has made two informations against J. W. Reynolds before Alderman Anderson, charging him with false pretense. It is alleged by him that the accused came into the store of Lane Bros. & Co., of which firm he is a keeper, on the 3d instant, and got tools, etc., to the value of twenty-one dollars, by representing that his father sent him for them. On Monday he came back and got a lot of knives worth $4.75 each. The quarterly gas bill, amounting to $4,099, was approved.

....It is not generally known that a coal fire should be lighted by putting the kindling on top instead of at the bottom, as is usually done. The dense fumes of black smoke are in this way entirely avoided, as the heat from above generates the gases in the coal below, and a clear, bright flame is the result.

....Yesterday morning an attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Mr. A. M. Marshall, corner, of Ridge and Irwin avenues, Allegheny. Nothing of any value about the house was taken, as the thieves awoke several of the inmates by their noise. They succeeded in making good their escape.

....Sometime between Sunday night and Monday morning, the residence of Mr. Craig, at Osborn Station, on the Fort Wayne Road, was broken into and several hundred dollars worth of property carried off, including a gold watch and chain belonging to Mr. Craig. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

....That pleasant little mountain city, Cumberland, at the eastern terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, has the oldest inhabitant—two of her. The *News* says the City Assessors on Saturday last found on Centre street, living in the same house, a mother and daughter, aged respectively "ninety-eight" and "seventy-two" years. Both are natives of Germany.

....At the meeting of the City Hospital Committee, held a few days ago, a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain the prospects for securing the Twelfth ward Hospital for the use of the city. The sub-committee have since learned that the managers have no thought of surrendering their control of the institution into the hands of the city, and they are now turning their attention to securing some other sight.

....This is a good time to plant cats. The cats should first be soaked in a full tub of water, with two pounds of lime to the gallon in the rig. Such shots of the chilling air and lets them go to sleep quieter. Let the cat soak a minute and then plant it where violets grow. It is far better to deepen the lustre and strengthen the fragrance of the flowers than to plant a tabby to sweetly repose among the roots, than to make her up into bologna sausage.

....An election was held last evening for officers for the Second National Loan and Homestead Association, with the following result: President, Jas. Park, Jr.; Vice President, H. H. Faulkner; Secretary, Albert Pitcairn; Treasurer, Henry Warner; Directors, Robert Andrews, Wm. H. Graham, W. C. Cooke, William Hogg, R. E. Sisson, Charles Guth, H. W. Ingersoll, Wm. Chrystal, T. W. Ahl, James E. Strickler, Joseph Washington and Joseph F. Preston.

....A Fifth avenue jeweler started from his place of business yesterday morning with $125 in the pages of his book, which was securely fastened with a rubber band, and placed in his coat pocket. Upon arriving at his bank where he intended to deposit the money he found it gone. A moment later a small boy overtook the man with the money in his hand, saying that he had found it on the street. The jeweler gave the honest boy a V, but still thinks it very mysterious how that money got from his pocket.

....The Quaker City Weekly, of Philadelphia, for the pages of this week, was printed on tinted paper, and is a handsome sheet. Its typographical appearance is very creditable to the publishers, and the matter is of a high order. The Quaker City is edited by Mr. Frank Fowler, and is published by Messrs. Fowler & Wells.

....Last night the Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils gave the contract for gas posts to W. J. Anderson at $13 75 each, and the gas lamp to Hawthorn & Laucck, at $4.75 each. The quarterly gas bill, amounting to $4,099, was approved.

....It is not generally known that a coal fire should be lighted by putting the kindling on top instead of at the bottom, as is usually done. The dense fumes of black smoke are in this way entirely avoided, as the heat from above generates the gases in the coal below, and a clear, bright flame is the result.

....Yesterday morning an attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Mr. A. M. Marshall, corner, of Ridge and Irwin avenues, Allegheny. Nothing of any value about the house was taken, as the thieves awoke several of the inmates by their noise. They succeeded in making good their escape.

....Sometime between Sunday night and Monday morning, the residence of Mr. Craig, at Osborn Station, on the Fort Wayne Road, was broken into and several hundred dollars worth of property carried off, including a gold watch and chain belonging to Mr. Craig. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

....That pleasant little mountain city, Cumberland, at the eastern terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, has the oldest inhabitant—two of her. The *News* says the City Assessors on Saturday last found on Centre street, living in the same house, a mother and daughter, aged respectively "ninety-eight" and "seventy-two" years. Both are natives of Germany.

....At the meeting of the City Hospital Committee, held a few days ago, a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain the prospects for securing the Twelfth ward Hospital for the use of the city. The sub-committee have since learned that the managers have no thought of surrendering their control of the institution into the hands of the city, and they are now turning their attention to securing some other sight.

....This is a good time to plant cats. The cats should first be soaked in a full tub of water, with two pounds of lime to the gallon in the rig. Such shots of the chilling air and lets them go to sleep quieter. Let the cat soak a minute and then plant it where violets grow. It is far better to deepen the lustre and strengthen the fragrance of the flowers than to plant a tabby to sweetly repose among the roots, than to make her up into bologna sausage.

....An election was held last evening for officers for the Second National Loan and Homestead Association, with the following result: President, Jas. Park, Jr.; Vice President, H. H. Faulkner; Secretary, Albert Pitcairn; Treasurer, Henry Warner; Directors, Robert Andrews, Wm. H. Graham, W. C. Cooke, William Hogg, R. E. Sisson, Charles Guth, H. W. Ingersoll, Wm. Chrystal, T. W. Ahl, James E. Strickler, Joseph Washington and Joseph F. Preston.

....A Fifth avenue jeweler started from his place of business yesterday morning with $125 in the pages of his book, which was securely fastened with a rubber band, and placed in his coat pocket. Upon arriving at his bank where he intended to deposit the money he found it gone. A moment later a small boy overtook the man with the money in his hand, saying that he had found it on the street. The jeweler gave the honest boy a V, but still thinks it very mysterious how that money got from his pocket.

....The members of our County Bar have decided to hold a meeting in the Criminal Court room, on Friday, to consider and discuss the report of the Judiciary Committee to the Constitutional Convention. This report which is quite lengthy, and is drawn up with much ability, is in the GAZETTE, April 31—is one of the most interesting and important that has come before the Convention, and its discussion by the Bar will be most appropriate, and should be engaged in generally by our Bar.

....A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. Take a white sponge of large size, and sow it full of rice, oats or wheat. Then place it for a week or two in a shallow dish, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seeds will begin to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place, the sponge may be suspended by means of cords to the window, or hung on a hook in a little sun will enter. It will thus become like a mass of green, and can be kept wet by the mere immersion of it in a bowl of water.

THE SOLDIERS' COLONY.

The Two Factions United.

Last evening the Pennsylvania Colonization Society met in the City Clerk's office, city building. The soldiers had become divided on the question of admitting citizens, one party desiring to include citizens, and the other to make the colony one for soldiers alone. Several meetings of the two factions had been held in endeavoring to